The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,869 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th Dec.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
NGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
MANILLA	5.000	803	20th „	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay. Dec. 2, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
NDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	To sail.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	18th Dec.

Passengers by S.S. Nubia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	28th „
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G.C. Boothby	1st Mar.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 8, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACKENZIE," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 13, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Merka" will sail as above on 30th December. For freight or passage apply to.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY 20th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY 16th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 „ „ 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 „ „ 17th „

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 15, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS,
A LARGE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEESE.

WE beg to direct attention to the following

GORGONZOLA, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, entire Cheese, about 6lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE, Ans. 14 per lb.
GRUYERE DES GOURMETS, entire Cheese about 4lbs., Rs. 4.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, Ans. 13 per lb.
STILTON, per lb. Re. 1-4.
Each Mail brings in Fresh Consignments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„ 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„	„ 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„	„ 60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CYCLOSTYLE.

THE CYCLOSTYLE apparatus excels in cheapness and compactness all facsimile writing instruments yet offered. It is simple, economical, rapid and cleanly. no damping, washing necessary, no chemicals required:—

	Rs.	As.
Apparatus Complete for 8vo size	15	0
Do. Qto. „	22	8
Do. Fcap. „	25	0
Do. Brief „	35	0
Spare 8vo. Paper per quire	2	0
Do. „ Fcap. „	4	0
Do. „ Qto. „	3	0
Do. „ Brief. „	6	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
„ TROUSERS.
„ DRESS COATS.
„ FROCK COATS.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.

Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELEGENT & USEFUL ARTICLES FOR 'XMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE Management venture to draw attention to the following Articles imported from the best English Makers:—

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
AGHDANS	from	25	0	to	30	0
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS	„	20	0	to	35	0
ASSIETTES	„	50	0	to	100	0
BEER JUGS	„	45	0	to	70	0
BEER MUGS	„	10	8	to	28	0
BISCUIT BOXES	„	14	8	to	80	0
BOTTLE HOLDERS	„	18	0	to	25	0
BOTTLE LABELS	„	1	4	to	4	0
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES	„	60	0	to	70	0
BREAD BASKETS	„	40	0	to	70	0
BREAKFAST CRUETS	„	13	8	to	28	0
BREAKFAST DISHES	„	60	0	to	99	0
BUTTER COOLERS	„	16	0	to	30	0
BUTTER KNIVES	„	2	8	to	7	0
CAKE BASKETS	„	40	0	to	70	0
CALL BELLS	„	7	8	to	12	0
CANDLESTICKS	„	50	0	to	60	0
CARLTON CRUETS	„	13	8	to	28	0
CHEESE SCOOPS	„	2	8	to	20	0
CHILDREN'S MUGS	„	13	8	to	40	0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS	„	10	0	to	100	0
CHUTNEY FRAMES	„	25	0	to	50	0
CIGAR LAMPS	„	25	0	to	40	0
CLARET JUGS	„	18	0	to	40	0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	„	18	0	to	30	0
CRUET STANDS	„	12	0	to	70	0
CRUMB SCOOPS	„	15	0	to	25	0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of	„	25	0	to	60	0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	„	40	0	to	100	0
DESSERT STANDS	„	36	0	to	70	0
DINNER CRUETS	„	20	0	to	100	0
DISH COVERS	„	40	0	to	60	0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID	„	90	0	to	130	0
EGG FRAMES	„	18	0	to	60	0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4	„	250	0	to	600	0
EPERGNES	„	100	0	to	250	0
FISH CARVERS	„	16	0	to	35	0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	„	50	0	to	150	0
FLOWER STANDS	„	40	0	to	100	0
FRUIT STANDS	„	36	0	to	70	0
GOBLETS	„	18	0	to	100	0
GOLF CUPS	„	20	0	to	80	0
HOLSTER FLASKS	„	7	8	to	8	8
ICE CLAWS	„	7	8	to	10	0
ICE HAMMERS	„	7	8	to	10	0
ICE JUGS	„	36	0	to	100	0
ICE PAILS	„	12	0	to	30	0
ICE SPOONS, sets of	„	40	0	to	60	0
ICE TONGS	„	4	8	to	6	8
ICE WATER SETS	„	150	0	to	250	0
ICE WATER URNS	„	250	0	to	280	0
INKSTANDS	„	20	0	to	60	0
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS	from	14	0	to	30	0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair	„	2	0	to	6	0
MUFFINEERS, each	„	2	8	to	7	0
MUSTARD POTS	„	5	0	to	10	0
NAPKIN RINGS	„	2	0	to	6	0
NUT CRACKERS	„	3	8	to	7	0
PEPPER CASTORS	„	2	8	to	7	0
PEG MEASURES	„	5	0	to	8	0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS	„	45	0	to	50	0
PICKLE FRAMES	„	20	0	to	40	0
PICKLE PRONGS, OR FORKS	„	1	0	to	8	0
PICKLE SAUCE FRAMES	„	36	0	to	45	0
PRESERVE FRAMES	„	27	0	to	40	0
SALAD BOWLS	„	45	0	to	100	0
SALAD SERVERS	„	16	0	to	25	0
SALT CELLARS, sets of	„	20	0	to	60	0
SALVERS	„	18	0	to	150	0
SARDINE BOXES	„	24	0	to	40	0
SAUCE FRAMES	„	36	0	to	45	0
SIDE DISHES, set of	„	250	0	to	600	0
SODA WATER FRAMES	„	30	0	to	40	0
SOY FRAMES	„	14	0	to	20	0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES	„	50	0	to	130	0
SPIRIT AND TUMBLER STAND	„	50	0	to	70	0
SPOON WARMERS	„	13	8	to	40	0
SUGAR BASINS	„	30	0	to	60	0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	„	36	0	to	50	0
SUITES of PLATE	„	230	0	to	300	0
SULKIES	„	5	4	to	8	0
TANKARDS	„	25	0	to	40	0
TANTALUS FRAMES	„	40	0	to	150	0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	„	14	0	to	30	0
TEA CADDIES	„	40	0	to	60	0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES	„	100	0	to	350	0
TEA INFUSERS	„	5	4	to	8	0
TEA SERVICES	„	31	8	to	100	0
TEA SPOONS, per doz	„	11	0	to	20	0
TEA KETTLES	„	72	0	to	120	0
TEA TRAYS	„	70	0	to	200	0
TELESCOPIC CUPS	„	16	0	to	20	0
TOAST RACKS	„	10	0	to	20	0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAME	„	50	0	to	70	0
VEGETABLE DISHES	„	72	0	to	120	0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS	„	2	8	to	4	0
WEDDING PRESENTS	„	10	0	to	200	0
WINE STRAINERS	„	14	0	to	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
DISPENSED BY EXPERIENCED PHARMACISTS ONLY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

(THIS IS OUR SPECIALITY).

BEAUTIFUL OIL AND WATER-COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

PATTERNS, CATALOGUES, AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS ON APPLICATION.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

	Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full Compass	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany) do.	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.	350
Do. do. do. do.	400
Sympathetic Square do. do. do.	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs.	3-0	per box
No. 2.	4	„	„	2-12	do.
No. 3.	3½	„ (thin)	„	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
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BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!
BANJOS!

S. ROSE CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood, hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GUP SUP."

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the above Guzerati publication are requested to SEND in their NAMES at once, as the FIRST NUMBER WILL BE OUT on the 1st proximo.

KEYLESS
HUNTING AND OPEN CASE
GOLD WATCHES.
BY
JOHN JONES OF 338 STRAND.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SEMI-MINTON ENCAUSTIC AND MOSAIC PAVEMENT PAVING TILES.
IN MOSTELABORATE AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ORDERS Registered for Semi-Minton ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENT in a variety of most SPLENDID colours and CHOICEST and ELEGANT patterns, suitable to European and Native taste alike, by the well-known ARTISTIC ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS of the present time, who received PRIZE MEDALS of DUBLIN in 1872; VIENNA 1873; PARIS 1875; MELBOURNE 1880, at very moderate charges, also RICHEST PATTERNS adapted for the PALACES of RAJAS, PRINCES, &c.

SORABSHAH & Co.,
109, Medows Street, Fort.

N. B.—AS GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an UPPER STOREY with verandahs over the South Bed-room of the Superintendent's quarters, Government Observatory, at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to NOON, on the 20th December, 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 200 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

P. E. DIXON, Lt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 14th December, 1886.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GENEVA-SWITZERLAND.

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the SUPERIOR TRAINING and CARE of an English home, in a most healthy and invigorating climate combined with moderate charges.

Pupils prepared for the Public Schools and Universities as well as for the Competitive Examinations in connection with the Army, the Civil Service, etc.

Special attention paid to the study of modern languages. French, German, and Italian, taught by Professors from the University. Music by Masters from the Conservatoire de Musique, one of the finest in Europe.

If desired a personal interview can be had with the Principal who is now in India and arrangements made for taking charge of pupils here to accompany to Europe on his return.

For detailed prospectus, references, etc., please apply by letter to "A. L.," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers, Bombay, the Agents for the College in India.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS!
SANITARY PAPERS!!

A perfectly pure article for the Toilet and Lavatory.

ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC.

This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as soft as silk, and although it is very tough will readily dissolve in water.

It is confidentially recommended
As the best article ever produced for the
Particular Purpose for which
It is intended.

	Rs.	a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of 500 sheets.	0	8
Do. do. do. 1,000	0	12
Do. do. Rolls each	0	12
Do. do. Roll cutters each	1	0

STRAY LEAVES!
STRAY LEAVES!

	Rs.	a.
From Japanese papers, per volume	0	12

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIGMENTS FOR THE THEATRE, SOIREES, etc.

		Rs.	a.
Bloom of Roses, Pears's	bot.	0	12
,, ,, Price's	,,	1	4
,, ,, Rimmel's bot. Re. 0-12 and		1	8
,, ,, Saunder's ...	bot.	0	10
Burnt Cork Prepared. For Negro Minstrels, etc. ...	box	0	12
Blanc de Perle Liquid, Atkinson's ...	...	2	0
,, ,, ,, Pears's... ...	...	1	0
,, ,, ,, Rimmel's ...	...	1	0
Carmine, for the face, and to heighten the effect of the Burnt Cork ...	pkt.	0	12
Chrome, for sallow complexions, and to lighten the eye-brows, etc. ...	box	0	8
Diamant Poudre	each	1	8
Grenadine, for the lips	...	1	8
Lining Colour, for wrinkling the face, brown or black, ...	bot.	0	12
Maiden's Blush, for reviving youthful bloom to the Cheeks ...	bot.	2	8
Pearl Powder, Atkinson's	box	0	12
Pencils for the eye-lids and eye-brows,	each	0	12
,, for the veins	...	0	12
Prepared Whiting, for Pantomimes, Clown's faces, etc.... ...	box	0	12
Rouge de Theatre, in packets, Atkinson's ...		0	12
,, ,, in pots, 4 shades	...	1	8
,, ,, in packets, Pears's	...	0	8
,, ,, in pots ...	...	0	12
,, ,, in pots, Rimmel's	...	0	12
,, ,, Vegetal ,, ...	...	1	0
,, ,, Ville ,, ...	...	1	8
,, ,, Chinese, in tablets	...	1	8
Vinaigre de Rouge, Pinaud's ...	...	0	8

MAKE-UP BOX, containing Rouge, Pearl Powder, Whiting, Mongolian, Ruddy Rouge, Powdered Antimony, Joining Paste, Violet Powder, Box and Puff, Chrome, Blue, Burnt Cork, Pencils for the Eyelids, Spirit, Gum, Indian Ink, Burnt Umber, Camel Hair Brushes, Hair Foot, Woolcrape Hair, Cold Cream, Paint Saucer, Miniature Puffs, Scissors and Looking Glass 21 0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or dults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,73

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

THE GENERAL MEETING of Members called on FRIDAY, 17th instant, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretaries.

A MISSIONARY MEETING in connection with the Presbyterian Alliance of India will be held TO-NIGHT in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, of Arcot, Rev. Dr. NARAYAN SHESHADRI, and Rev. J. FRASER CAMPBELL, of Rutlam, C. I.

All are cordially invited.

THOMAS H. GREIG.

December 16, 1886.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
REDUCTION OF RETURN TICKETS.

BETWEEN DECEMBER 15, 1886, and January 4, 1887, FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued between Bombay stations and Ajmere, Jeypore, Agra and Delhi at a fare and a quarter.

I. O' CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Ajmere, December 15, 1886.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., when the following Business will be brought forward:—

(1) The accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1886.
(2) The election of Committee for the ensuing year.
(3) The election of new members.

Any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th December, 1886.

CHEAVIN'S
SELF-CLEANING.
WATER FILTERS.

THIS RAPID WATER FILTER will purify the most offensive, stagnant, or other waters with astonishing rapidity. The most efficient Filter which has yet been invented. The effect of this Filter upon even the foulest Thames Water is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of organic matter in the water that has once passed through it.

It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

No. ooo, ½ Gal. Rs. 7-8
No. oo, 1½ Gal. Rs. 9.
No. o, 2½ Gal. Rs. 12-8
No. 1, 3½ Gal. Rs. 17
No. 2, 5 Gal. Rs. 24
No. 3, 6 Gal. Rs. 40
No. 4, 7 Gal. Rs. 50

CHEAVIN'S
POCKET RAPID FILTERS, Rs. 6 each.
BLOCK CHARCOAL
GLASS WATER FILTERS.
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS OR THE TABLE

THESE are in various sizes, shapes and designs. Water passed through it is rendered bright and perfectly pure.

Plain Pattern	From Re. 1 to Rs. 3	0
Beautifully Engraved	From Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 5	4
Glass Covers for the above	each as.	12
Spare Charcoal Block	,, as.	10
Pocket Filters in tin case	Rs. 2	8
Do. do. Large	,, 4	8

SILICATED CARBON
POCKET FILTERS.

Designed by Major Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, and approved by the Authorities at the Horse Guards ...... each Rs. 5

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhooties.
2 cases white doria.
5 ,, nansook.
4 ,, coloured prints.
1 case white lenos.
3 cases white mulls.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A STABLE AND CHAWL SITUATE AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

By order of Nurseedas Jeetharam the assignee of the original mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Cassinath Dhackjee, deceased:—

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned stable and chawl on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the sale to commence at 4 p. m., as follows:—

1ST. All that piece or parcel of ground with stable, built and standing thereon, at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee, and bounded on the east by the property of Raghaba Jeevajee, on the west by a property and passage of Damoder Madowjee, and on the north by a passage and the Lohar's Charitable Dharamsalla and on the south by a passage and the property of Hemajee Camajee.

2ND. All that piece or parcel of ground with the Chawl standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee aforesaid and bounded on the east by a passage and vacant charitable ground for loosening carriages, on the west by the property of Vijbhookundass Hurrichund, on the north by the property of Crustnam Wupdhy, and on the south by the Breach Candy public Road. Assessed under No. 35A and comprised in Collector's No. 87 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of my tenants. The stable fronts on the Mahaluxmee Road, the chawl fronts on the passage leading to the Mahaluxmee Temple.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Mail, CHILDREN'S CRICKET SETS, complete, from Rs. 2-2, Croquet Games, from Rs. 3-8, other Toys in great variety. SHROFF BROTHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER is open to an ENGAGEMENT—Apply C.B., care of this Paper.

TO PARSEE LADIES—Our new stock of CREPE DE CHINE has been just opened out. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE!!! BEER!!! Just received CHOICE BRANDS for the CHRISTMAS SEASON. Saleable at WHOLESALE PRICES. Apply sharp.—MAX. UNGWAR, 35 Medow Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and for all class of work. For Families, Milliners and Dress-makers, Tailors and Outfitters, and for all class of leather work they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Instructions free. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BREACH CANDY.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year from 1st January 1887. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE.—The finest quality, specially made in the Colonies. Samples and full particulars at WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

HAMS and BACON—Fresh Supplies JUST RECEIVED from Maby and Salmon. C. N. PATELL & Co., No. 2, opposite Crawford Market.

TRANSPOSING PIANO, nearly new, in handsome Walnut Case, Iron Frame, on commission sale at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, will be sold a bargain.

SELF-ACTING GAS-MAKING APPARATUSES, Ice and Icecream Machines, Type Writers, &c., at very reasonable prices. No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, 4¼ by 3¼, 6½ by 4¾, 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10. Just to hand per s. s. Malwa.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Ch. Zorenner deceased, No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Iron Safes, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Chimnies, Sewing Machines, and Accessories.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

DRAWING OFFICE WORK of every description undertaken. Terms moderate. FREDERICK A. O'BRIEN, 3 Apollo Street, Fort. (Formerly Chief Draftsman on Several Railways.)

WANTED.—An European or Eurasian NURSE, to take entire charge of one child, age 16 months.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating wages required, to Mrs. FOOTE, Dharwar.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co, Khoja Moholla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Test Rs. 5 and 125 Test Rs. 4 for sale.—Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware, Contractors, Mill Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo-Street, Fort.

LOST, on the night of Sunday, the 12th December, between Clare Road, Byculla, and Harkness Hill, Malabar Hill, a silver-mounted WALKING STICK. Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same to MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.

FOR SALE at MAHABLESHWAR "RAVINE COTTAGE" containing Sitting, Dinning, Bed, Dressing Bath and Dispense Rooms with the usual number of Out-houses. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

ONE HANDSOME Light Miniature BROUGHAM and a handsome well bred bay waler Mare, 5 year's old, believed to be sound, with a set of brass-mounted English Harness, the property of a Gentleman proceeding shortly to England.

A pair of handsome chesnut Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to harness, and have carried a lady, age 5 years, height 15 hands, the property of a gentleman.

A new circular-fronted English-built Brougham.

An English-built new Barouche by Kinross.

And a fresh supply of best real Mocha Coffee in seven and fourteen pounds bundles.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED—TWO UNDERLOOKERS for the WARORA COLLIERY, Applicants must have had previous experience in Collieries. Applications with testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent to the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, Central Provinces.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.

Nagpur, December 11, 1886.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

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AGENTS WANTED, such as Foremen, Guards, Secretaries of Friendly Societies, etc., etc., to form Watch Clubs for the sale of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. Terms very liberal; particulars post free. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and references (in England preferred) to J. W. BENSON, the oldest-established firm in London, and the originator of the Club System, also the only firm who can supply a three-quarter plate ENGLISH LEVER, with Compensation Balance and Crystal Glass for £5 5s. FACTORY—62 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (hirda nuts), will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 27th day of January, 1887, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Asgaon, 9th December, 1886.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

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He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE.

CONSULTING HOURS.

For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE COLONEL H. J. HAWES, RETIRED LIST, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, Act II of 1882, and Section 230, Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all Creditors or others having any Claims or Demands upon or against the Estate of the late Herbert Johnston Hawes, a Colonel in the Retired List, who died in London on the 22nd day of February 1886, are required to send Particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the Undersigned at (to whom Letters of Administration under Sections 180 and 242 A of Act X of 1865 have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab) with effect throughout British India, within two months from the date hereof; after which date the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets which have come into his hand, having regard only to such Claims as he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to or holding any money or other property belonging to the said Estate are requested to pay or make over the same to Undersigned at

A. D. HAWES, Lt.-Col.,
Care of Messrs. Harris and Simmons,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Executor to the Estate of the said
H. J. Hawes, to whom Letters of Administration
have been granted.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

धी बॉबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th December 1886.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 9th instant.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

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RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
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C. LOWELL, Manager.

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RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

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Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
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General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Band, B. V. Rifles, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes and Lecture, Volunteer Club, 2 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar; Arago (s), and Fannie Scotfield (ship), Calcutta; Kashgar (s), Penang and Hongkong; Clan Lamont (s), Dunkirk; and Malabar (s), Muscat.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 11th inst., shows an increase of Rs. 95,150 in receipts.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 17th December 1886, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 28, *viz.*, 1s. 5½*d.* per rupee.

Professor of Biology.—We learn that Mr. Aderjee Mermosjee Mussanee, M.A., B.Sc., a student of the Grant Medical College, has been appointed Professor of Biology in the Baroda College.

Bombay Presidency Association.—The general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association which was announced to be held on the 17th instant, has been postponed to Monday, the 10th proximo.

The Presbyterian Alliance of India.—A missionary meeting will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at 8 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Scudder of Arcot, the Rev. Dr. Narayen Sheshadri and the Rev. J. Fraser Campbell. The public are invited.

Suspicious Characters.—Hurrichund Succaram and Wittoo Ramjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night, on the 14th instant, at Kether Gully, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourerer named Goolmahomed, employed on board the s.s. Loodiana, lying in the Prince's Dock, was yesterday forenoon removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, with the fingers of the right hand completely crushed, his hand being accidentally jammed in the chain sling, while working in the hold of that vessel discharging cargo.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at half-past five o'clock :—

Overture	La Part du Diable	Auber.
Valse	Soirée d'Ete	Waldteufel.
Selection	Vert-Vert	Offenbach.
Gavotte	Stephanie	A Czibultra
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Disturbance in a Dentist's Shop.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Framji Edulji Davar applied for a summons for assault and abusive language against Dr. Saxty Good. In an information he filed, applicant stated he was a licentiate of medicine and surgery. He knew Dr. Saxty Good, who practised as a dentist. Applicant joined him since March 1885, as pupil assistant, by paying a premium, and attended his office up to Saturday last, the 11th inst. On that day, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, in the course of conversation, applicant reminded Dr. Good that he owed him a sum of money, whereupon he lost his temper and flew into a rage with applicant, used abusive language and assaulted him. While applicant was hastily leaving the office, Dr. Good, he alleges, ran after him, threatening to pitch him out of the window and kick him. Mr. Cooper granted the summons applied for.

A Juvenile Thief and His Accomplice.—A Mahomedan lad, aged 13 years, named Haroon Ismael, and Bhowan Pragjee, a dealer in brass and copper utensils, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of stealing, on the 4th instant, a copper pot, valued at Re. 1, and a book-stand, valued 4 annas, the property of Abdool Razman Shaik Cassim, living at Nagpada, and accused No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1, after stealing the articles, during the absence of the complainant from his house, disposed of it to accused No. 2 for a trifling sum. On the theft being reported to the police the first accused was arrested, when he made a statement, and the stolen property was recovered from the second accused's possession. Accused No. 1 was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, and No. 2 was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Deputation to the Honourable Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.—A deputation of the Anjuman-i-Takwiyat-ul-Islam, Poona, consisting of the leading Mahomedans waited upon the Honourable Kazi Shahabudin, C.S.I., last Sunday afternoon, at his residence, to congratulate him on his nomination to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Civil Service Commission. Kazi Shahabudin thanked the Anjuman for the address, and expressed his gratitude. He fully concurred with the members in what they had said as to the condition of the Mahomedan community in general, and that of the Deccan Mahomedans in particular. He dwelt at length upon the theory of fate, which he said was not understood by Mahomedans in its true light. He observed that as we could not mould our destinies and ensure success in all matters, there certainly was an unknown agency which we must call fate; but from our physical and mental organization, we must conclude, that the Creator wished us to avail ourselves fully of the strength, the reason, and many other faculties with which He has endowed us, leaving the result to fate. If we do not make use of the means which Providence has so abundantly placed at our disposal for the furtherance of the welfare of ourselves and others, we disobey what obviously is the wish of our Creator; therefore those who resign themselves entirely to their fate, and do not exert themselves to gain the objects of their lives, are guilty of disobedience to the obvious law which their Creator has set them to follow. He then exhorted the members to take more active interest in the cause of education, both as members of the association and as individuals. He very much praised the energy and the labours of Mr. Noor Mahomed Khan, the secretary, and said that the subject was most pressing, and therefore it was necessary for every person, be he Mahomedan or non-Mahomedan, to do what he could to awaken the Mahomedan community to the necessity of marching along with the other communities in the matter of progress and civilization.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, as Revenue Judge, heard a claim for Rs 6,654-2-9, made by Hajee Noor Mahomed Sulliman against the Bombay Municipality, as compensation for damages sustained by him through the Municipality taking up 592·84 square yards they required at Chinchpoogly.

Mr. Brown appeared for the claimant, and Mr. Crawford represented the Municipality.

In this claim the applicant stated that he was the sole and absolute owner of about 5,200 square yards of land, situated at No. 4, Chinchpoogly Road. On the 5th of January 1885, he gave notice to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality of his intention to build bungalows, privies and out-houses on the land, subject to the usual restrictions. The Executive Engineer consented by letter, dated the 10th April following, in which he also intimated that 592·84 square yards of the land were required by the Municipality under section 163 of the Municipal Act. This land proposed to be taken up, included a compound wall, an ornamental gateway, fourteen different trees of various sizes, and a masonry tank. On the 22nd of April the applicant received another letter from the Executive Engineer, stating that the Municipality had resolved on the 8th to take up the land. On the 4th November following, the Municipal Commissioner informed the applicant by a notice that 24 hours after its delivery his officers would enter the premises, in connection with the ground taken up, and on the 6th November it was so entered. By reason of this action of the Municipal Commissioner, the applicant was prevented, since the 22nd April 1885, from building on the land, as he intended, and from obtaining any return whatever from the land so taken up on that date. Applicant demanded Rs. 6,654-2-9 from the Commissioner, but he refused to pay that sum, alleging that the land only measured 484·88 square yards and offered one rupee per square yard and Rs. 553 as compensation.

The claimant was examined by Mr Brown, and the case then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·950
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council, when the following members were present:—Col. Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Rahimtula M. Sayani, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Dr. Waters.

SANCTION TO DEMOLISH A CHAWL.

The Acting Commissioner asked the Council to sanction the demolition or alteration of a chawl at Chinchpogly Road, which Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy was building without permission. It was stated that the plinth of the chawl was only one foot above the surface of the road, instead of two feet.

It was suggested by some members of the Council that there must be some misunderstanding in the present case, it being hard to believe that a man of Mr. Jairajbhoy's position should deliberately neglect to comply with the requirements of the Act. Mr. Khote was of opinion that the Commissioner should be given the power he asked for, with leave to exercise it if the provisions of the law were not complied with within the next fortnight.

Captain Morland observed that no difference should be made by the Council in the present case and other similar instances, and moved that the sanction asked for be granted. There was no doubt, he said, that the Commissioner would only exercise the power, if he thought it necessary to do so.

The motion having been seconded by Col. Merewether was carried.

REFUND TO GRAIN MERCHANTS.

The Acting Commissioner reported that in consequence of a representation from the grain exporting merchants of Bombay, and after full inquiry made by the refund officer, he proposed to allow refund of town duty on all grain exported by sea, at the higher rate of five annas per candy, from the 15th November last. The Commissioner added that in so doing he had satisfied himself that the Municipality would suffer no loss, whereas in justice to the merchants the lower rate of four annas could not be maintained any longer

The report was recorded.

BONUS FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDY.

A memorandum was submitted from the Acting Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction the payment of a bonus of Rs. 250 to Mr. Watson, Superintendent of Water-Works, to cover all expenses incurred by him in England when studying the system of Deacon's meters whilst on leave in the years 1884 and 1885, the charge to be debitable to "Discretional Contingencies."

Mr. Khote said that it was a novel proceeding to pay an officer for the education which was necessary to qualify him for his post. As the applicant was however to be paid from "Discretional Contingencies," it would be no tax on the Municipal exchequer.

Dr. Cowasjee: Where does the discretional allowance come from? (Laughter.)

Mr. Khote: That only makes my position stronger. If it is to be a tax on the municipal revenue, I say we should not grant the bonus.

Col. Merewether thought it was a proper charge to be incurred.

Dr. Waters objected on principle to the sum being paid. However, it might be that the applicant was under some sort of misapprehension that he would be paid, and therefore, he (Dr. Waters) would not object to the bonus, at the same time passing a resolution that it should not be regarded as a precedent. It was not desirable to pay any one to qualify himself for the better discharge of his duties.

A memorandum by Mr. Ollivant was here read, stating that he did not think any specific promise was made for the payment of a bonus, but that he had expressed a wish that if the applicant turned his opportunities to good account, some payment might be made to him. A memorandum from Mr. Walton was also read, stating that Mr. Watson had made a good use of his opportunities while in England.

Dr. Waters: The answer to this is that if Mr. Watson had not properly employed his opportunities he would not have been fully qualified for the discharge of his duties.

It was then proposed by Captain Morland that as a special case the bonus be sanctioned on the understanding that it should not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. Khote moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy, that the consideration of the question be deferred until Mr. Ollivant's return.

The amendment was lost by the casting vote of the chairman, and the original proposition for granting the bonus was carried.

The Council having transacted some other routine business adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following, among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

Re Husson Meher Ali.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama on behalf of Jinibai and others, moved for an order of adjudication in insolvency under section 9 of the Act. Husson described himself in his petition as a Khoja merchant who, up to the month of May last, resided and carried on business at a house in Khoja Durgah Street, whereas in an affidavit made by him in a suit against him in the High Court, he stated that his occupation during the last ten years had been that of a money-lender and dealer in shares. The learned counsel mentioned certain circumstances under which, he contended, Husson Meher Ali was clearly a trader within the meaning of the Bankruptcy laws. In May last, he left his usual place of abode and business and had fraudulently sold his furniture, ornaments, and other goods with a view to defeat his creditors. Husson was indebted to the learned counsel's client in the sum of Rs. 5,091, being the amount of costs awarded the latter in the High Court suit referred to. His Lordship adjudged Husson Meher Ali an insolvent and directed him to file his schedule within thirty days.

Re Ibrahim Meher Ali.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the same solicitor, on behalf of the same creditors, applied for a similar order in this matter. In October 1885, while the High Court suit against Ibrahim, Husson's brother, was pending, he fraudulently mortgaged a house situated in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane to Canjee Purbat; and in April last, with an intent to defraud his creditors, mortgaged the whole of his immoveable property at Vussowa to Domingo F. Joan Antone de Almeida, and left his usual abode and place of business. His Lordship adjudged Ibrahim Meher Ali an insolvent.

Re Dossa Kirpal.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

Re Ahmedbhoy Cassumbhoy.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent in this case, made a similar application, which was granted.

Re Mahomed Ali Bebani.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, saying that a similar application was not granted last court day because insolvent had not replied to an affidavit of the opposing creditor. He had now done so. The opposing creditor was his nephew, and family jars were the cause of a spiteful opposition. Mr. Manker opposed the application, saying it was refused on the last court day because insolvent had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee. Mr. Dhairyavan explained that the books had been detained by the opposing creditor. His Lordship granted an interim order.

Re Panachund Khoridas and another.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship said, insolvent had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee. Mr. Dhairyavan asked for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

Re Harry P. Sharpe.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Williamson and Wingrove, carrying on business at Jubbulpore, opposed an application for an interim order made by the insolvent in person. The opposing creditors had obtained decrees against the insolvent in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 248 and Rs. 348, which remained unpaid, and they had instructed Mr. Pearse, solicitor, to oppose the application for an interim order, but the latter has had no time to file a proper opposition. Warrants of arrest against the insolvent had now been sent down to Bombay to be executed against him.

The Judge remarked that insolvent seemed to be a very young man, and asked him how old he was.

Insolvent said he was twenty-two years of age, and that the opposing creditors out of spite wanted to keep him in jail.

It appeared that insolvent had been put in jail at the instance of some Marwaree creditors.

His Lordship granted insolvent an interim order, and the matter was adjourned till the 12th January next.

Re Dewjee Gangjee and others.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for insolvents, moved for an interim order. Insolvents had been in jail for two months at the instance of the opposing creditor, who, while they were in confinement, obtained from them a fresh writing in respect to the debts due to him, promising to get them released, but had not done so. A Hindoo creditor opposed in person, saying insolvents had kept back their books, and that they were not residents of Bombay. Mr. Dhairyavan thereupon asked for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

Re Ramchunder Soonderjee Kirtikar.—Mr. Manker asked for the insolvent's discharge which had been adjourned for a year. The time had now expired, and the application was granted.

Re Arjoon Nursey and others.—A rule *nisi* granted to the insolvents to withdraw their petition was made absolute.

Re Abdool Ali Nooroodin.—Insolvent was granted a rule absolute for a final discharge.

Petitions Dismissed.—The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution:—Vijbhoocundas Samuldas, Jadhowjee Meghjee, Nanabhai Bhokildas, Fidu Hoosein Abdool Hoosein, and Ganibhai Hooseinbhoy.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Edulji Hormusjee Billimoria, Bebee Jan woman, Moolchund Oojun, Nathoo Nursey Koombhar and others, Dinshaw Sorabji Frasman, Hooseinkhan Hyatkhan, Elu Elapa Gowlee, Vallabh Purshotum Pohar and another, Motiram Essojee Savat, Govindrao Larujee Jadhav, Purbut Tharoo, Dhunjeebhoy Jamshedjee Hathelia, Abdool Cadur Shaik Cassum and others, Luxmon Mankajee, and William John Greengrass.

MR. R. A. STERNDALE'S LECTURE.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, on the larger carnivora of India. Col. Merewether presided, and there was a fairly large attendance of members of the Institute. The lecture was a continuation of one delivered by Mr. Sterndale a few months ago, and treated of bears, hyænas, wolves and dogs. The speaker added greater interest to his subject by sketches and samples of the animals he referred to.

Mr. Sterndale, who was received with applause, said that on the last occasion he brought down the larger carnivora to the hunting leopard, after which, in India proper, the lynxes and smaller cats came in. To have brought in the larger felines of other countries would have extended his lecture to undesirable limits, otherwise he could have discoursed on the beauties of the tiger of Central Asia, the deep-furred varieties of the Amoor region, and have expatiated on the power of the jaguar and the agility of the puma. Mr. Sterndale, however, thought it best to keep to our own Indian carnivora as much as possible; but there was one species which might well have been included in the Indian fauna, which time did not permit him to allude to on the last occasion; and he was now glad of this, for he had lately been enabled to add a fine skin of one to his collection which he had brought there for the inspection of the audience that afternoon. The species he meant was the *Felis Uncia*, or snow leopard, an inhabitant of the Himalayas and the Highlands of Central Asia. The audience would notice the peculiar colour of the skin and the depth of its fur which was strongly contrasted by the fine skin of a panther which hung beside it. Another point to be noticed was the cylindrical tail; the same thickness throughout which approximated it to the similar restricted cats, and the skull had also affinities with these last, for it was distinguishable from the tigers and leopards by the shortness and breadth of the face and elevation of the forehead. On the other hand, the pupil of the eye was round, which was characteristic of the larger felines. The *Felis Diardii* or *Macrolis*, the clouded panther—sometimes called the *Rimandanan* or clouded tiger of Sumatra—was found in Nepal, Sikkim, Assam and Burma; and from thence down the Malayan peninsula. The ground colour of this animal was from a pale buff to a pale greenish brown, and the markings were in large irregular patches of black as Blyth said, exceedingly beautiful, but most difficult to describe, as they not only varied in different specimens, but also in the two sides of one individual. This species had its miniature in the lovely little *Felis Marmarata*, or marbled cat of Assam and Burma; just as the panther had its diminutive in the *Felis Bengalensis*. There was a cat not strictly belonging to the larger carnivora, which deserved passing notice from its size and ferocity, the large tiger cat. *Felis Viverrina*, the fish tiger or *Mach Bagral* of the Bengalis. It was found in India generally; it was a large animal, compared with the restricted cats, measuring nearly three feet without the tail which was about a foot only. The chief peculiarity in this cat lay in its skull, which had a complete bony orbit. In this tiger's skull, which represented the generality of cats, the orbit of the eye was open behind; there were processes above and below which indicated a connection; but it was in this *Felis Veverrina* that they found a bony bar which bridged over the gap; and this peculiarity was restricted to about three or four other species only. This cat had been known to carry off children and sheep and goats, the sin of which had been laid to the charge of the more formidable looking panther. Blyth stated that he had tamed them, which Mr. Sterndale believed, for his own experience lead him to state that there were few wild animals that could not be tamed. But Blyth also related that a newly-caught male, having broken through the partition of a cage, killed a young leopardess of twice its own size. Now, the lynx, which was an animal of about the same size, was easily tamed. In some parts of India they were trained for sport, and a brace of them were sometimes pitted against each other in the same way as terriers were in England, only that in their case pigeons were used instead of rats. The lynx that could disable the greater number out of a flock of tame pigeons feeding before the mass of them could rise out of reach was the winner. Frequently, a dozen birds were so struck down by right and left blows. The subject of this particular lecture, however, was to be bears, hyænas, etc. It was not within the scope of this lecture to show how the animal kingdom was linked together: such a subject would furnish matter for a very interesting lecture itself. Suffice it to say that each group in nature was linked together by some intermediate form which brought its contiguous groups into connection; and these connecting links formed the most interesting studies in zoology. Now, the cat and the bear were widely divergent animals: the one was digitigrade, walking on the tips of its toes; the other was plantigrade, putting down the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot to the earth. The bear's teeth were markedly different from the tiger's, and were at first sight indicative of his different mode of life. The tiger was a typical carnivora; he lived on flesh alone; but the bear was greatly a vegetarian, at least in this country where the common Indian bear lived chiefly on vegetable matter, and, therefore, this mixed diet necessitated a tooth capable of grinding as well as cutting. It was some time thought that a small animal found in the Eastern Himalayas about Darjeeling was a perfect link; this was the *Ailurus fulgens*, or red cat bear. But in later times a still closer link had been discovered in Eastern Thibet. This animal, which was found by the Abbe David, was called the *Ailuropus Melanolencos* and approximated in size to the true bear, being from muzzle to tail about four feet ten inches, or five feet, and about twenty-six inches in height. It was a very ghostly looking creature; and the black discs round its eyes gave it a most uncanny look. It was a curious thing that the South American mountain bear, called the spectacle bear, was the exact opposite of this animal, in having a black head and body, with white rings round its eyes, which gave it the appearance of wearing goggles. It was somewhat smaller than the *Ailuropus*. Now, to come to the bears proper, especially the Asiatic ones. The Cashmere brown or snow bear, *Ursus Isabellinus*, was almost identical with *Ursus Syriacus*, the bear spoken of frequently in the Bible; and it was the nearest approach they had to the European brown bear. It was chiefly a vegetarian. The lecturer, referring to the Malayan sun bear or Bruang, *Ursus Malayanus*, which was also found in Burma, said it was a question whether our name Bruin was not derived from the Malayan word Bruang. But this etymological question he may leave, he remarked, to our Anthropological Society and proceed to speak of the animal itself. It was more tameable and docile than the Himalayan sun bear; and was even more eccentric in its ways. The one in the Zoological Gardens, London, when given a biscuit, laid down on its back and passed it about from fore to hind paw, eyeing it affectionately and making most comical noises as it rolled about. Sir Stamford Raffles wrote as follows of one which was in his possession for two years:—"He was brought up in the nursery with the children; and when admitted to my table, as was frequently the case, gave a proof of his taste by refusing to eat any fruit but mango steens, or to drink any wine but champagne. The only time I ever knew him out of humour was on an occasion when no champagne was forthcoming. He was naturally of a playful and affectionate disposition, and it was never found necessary to chain or chastise him. It was usual for this bear, the cat, the dog and a small blue mountain bird, or lory, of new Holland, to mess together and eat out of the same dish. His favourite playfellow was the dog, whose teasing and worrying was always borne and returned with the utmost good humour and playfulness. As he grew up, he became a very powerful animal; and, in his rambles in the garden he would lay hold of the largest plantains, the stems of which he could scarcely embrace, and tear them up by the roots" The late General A. C. McMaster gave an equally amusing account of his pet of this species which was obtained in Burma. "Ada," he wrote, "is never out of temper and always ready to play with any one. While she was with me, Ada would not eat meat in any shape; but I was told by one of the ship's officers that another of the same species, Ethel, (also presented by me to the committee of the People's Park of Madras, and by them sent to England) while coming over from Burma killed and devoured a large fowl put into the cage. I dot doubt the killing, for at that time Ethel had not long been caught and was like a little demon in temper; but I suspect that, while attention was taken off, some knowing lascar secured the body of the chicken, and gave her credit for having swallowed it. Ada's greatest delight was in getting up small trees; even when she was a chubby infant; I could by merely striking the bark, or a branch some feet above her head, cause her to scramble up almost any tree. At this time poor Ada, a Burman otter and a large white poodle were, like many human beings of different tastes or pursuits, very fast friends." In another part General McMaster mentioned having heard of a bear of this species that delighted in sherry brandy, "and on one occasion, having been indulged with an entire bottle of this insinuating beverage, got so completely intoxicated that it stole a bottle of blacking and drank off the contents under the impression that they were some more of its favourite liquor. The owner of the bear told me that he saw it suffering from this strange mixture, and evidently with, as may be easily imagined, a terrible headache." Although strictly frugivorous, Mr. Sterndale continued, still this animal has been known to attack and devour man in cases of the greatest want; and it also occasionally devoured small animals and birds, in the pursuit of which, according to Dr. Sal Muller, it preferred those that lived on a vegetable diet. The common Indian jungle bear was exclusively vegetarian. The lecturer had never known it to eat flesh; it was partial to sugarcane, but it loved the succulent mowra flowers. All animals seemed fond of this flower, bears specially, and therefore, the natives were not sorry, if you found bruin trespassing on their trees, shaking the boughs and devouring the crop. This bear was also fond of honey; and ants formed part of its food. The bears of this species had the curious habit of carrying the young ones on their backs, as did some of the animals like the opossums and the Australian koala. The lecturer observed that the audience would see, he had linked the cat and the bear, but it was a more difficult matter to connect the bears with the next family of our larger carnivora, the hyænas. In fact, he would have to hark back again to the cats to go on to the hyænas. Now, to casual observers, it might appear that the hyæna was more allied to the dog than any other animal; but he was widely separated from the dog family. In spite of his size and appearance, he was more of a civet; and the civets ran on from the cats. The civets and the cats were linked by a curious little animal found in Madagascar called the *Crypto procta ferox*. The true hyæna was like a big lady dog; high in the shoulders, low in the back, with feet like a dog. His face was broad and snub-nosed, and this arose from his snout being longish but blunt, and his cheek bones being very wide. In comparison, the hyæna was more powerful in the muscular development of his jaws than either the lion or tiger. The teeth were conical, blunt and belted by a strong ridge at the base, a formation adapted for crushing the strongest bones. A hyæna would crack the thigh bone of a cow in order to get at the marrow; and Captain Baldwin in his book related that he saw one snap with a single effort through the rib of a buffalo. Here was a magnificent sketch of a molar of which it was remarked to Professor Owen by an eminent engineer, that you could not get a better model for a stone-breaking hammer. There used to be an old superstition that hyænas had but one bone in the neck; this, of course, was not the case; but it arose from a peculiarity which was sometimes found, that was the anchylosis or fusing together of the cervical vertebræ. It was a repulsive and cowardly animal, but useful in its way, as it cleared of much carrion which would render the outskirts of villages unwholesome. It was very destructive to dogs, and frequently carried off pariahs, but otherwise it did more good than harm; and it seldom, if ever, attacked man. Mr. Sterndale added that he was once waiting for sambur which were being beaten out of a hill. He had selected a *run*, or track usually taken by animals, and sat down to wait for his game. The bushes in front parted and out came two hyænas close upon him. Not wishing to waste powder on them and so alarm the deer, he waited till they came close, and then jumping up flung his hat in the face of the leading one, on which both turned tail and fled. Now, the link that carried the hyæna on to the dog was a curious animal, the cape hunting dog, which was to all appearance a dog, but yet was allied to the hyænas. In size it approached to the wolf; and like some species of wolves it lived and hunted in packs. Like our Indian wild dog, they hunted in packs, keeping up a long steady gallop and relieving each other in their sports till at last the largest and swiftest antelope gave way and were overcome and devoured. From this creature we went on to the dog, which should properly come between the bear and the cat. The ancestor of our common dog was most probably the wolf, and may be the jackal. Long generations of interbreeding had produced infinite varieties and various temperaments; but there was no anatomical difference between the wolf and the domestic dog. A dog whose greatgrandfather was a wolf, showed a trace of his wild parentage only in one way, by not coming in a straight line when called. It was often urged that wolves and jackals cannot bark as dogs do; it was true; barking was a thing of cultivation; and the domestic dog had been known when turned loose on a deserted island to lose the power of barking and revert to the howl in a few generations. It was supposed that the bark was an unconscious mimicry of the human voice in its gruffer tones. The wolf and the pointer, the jackal and the terrier had interbred, and the hybrid had taken to barking after a fashion. Wolves had been tamed and become very much attached to their owners. The true wild dog of India, the *Sone Kutta* was quite untameable even when got as blind puppies. Mr. Sterndale said that he had before stated that there was no difference between the wolf and the domestic dog, but there was between the *Sone Kutta* and the others; it had one tooth in each lower jaw less than the typical canis, which had warranted its being placed in a separate genus; and the lecturer thought, its disposition also separated it from the others. Now for the evidence adduced in support of the assertion that some domesticated species of dog closely resembled the wild wolf. Sir John Richardson said that the esquimaux dog was not only extremely like the north American wolf, both in form, colour and nearly in size, but that the howl of both animals was prolonged so exactly in the same key that even the practised ear of an Indian failed at times to discriminate them. Professor Kitchen Parker wrote, "another observer remarks that except in the matter of barking, there was no difference whatever between the black wolf-dog of the Indians of Florida and wolves of the same country," &c. He (Professor Parker), then went on to allude to many varieties of dogs closely resembling wolves. Some Indian pariahs and some dogs of Egypt, both now and in the condition of mummies, closely resembled the wolf of their country. The domestic dogs of Nubia and certain mummified forms were closely related to jackals. The Indian wolves were of two species, the common grey and the *Chancko* or Tibet wolf. The former was found all over India but not in the Himalayas, not in Burma nor Ceylon. It was inferior in size to the European wolf and also in ferocity, seldom attacking grown up people, though the lecturer remembered a case in which an old woman fell a victim. But great numbers of children were carried off, especially in Central India and the North-West Provinces. The story of Romulus and Remus, so often looked upon as a myth, had been verified in this country, where children had been found alive in the dens of wolves. There was such a case at Lucknow some years ago. The boy had no power of speech; he crawled about on his hands and knees and devoured raw flesh. The jackal came next in the list, but he was too common and familiar to all to need much description. There had been some curious hybrids between this animal and terriers. Mr. Sterndale said he had, however, one every curious thing to show the audience, and that was a jackal's head with a born or bony excrescence on it, which was first brought to notice by Sir Emmerson Tennant, who said that it was known as *Nari Comboo*, as it was called by the Singhalese; and was regarded as a potent charm, by the instrumentality of which every wish could be realised, and stolen property would return of its own accord. Mr. Sterndale concluded his lecture by giving a brief account of our own wild dog.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which lasted an hour, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sterndale on the proposition of Col. Merewether.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FROM MADRAS.

The Countess of Dufferin and four of her children, the Ladies Hermione and Victoria, and the Hon'bles Basil and Frederick Blackwood, embarked on board the s.s. Clive at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday. On Sunday morning the Earl of Dufferin, with the members of his Excellency's personal staff, embarked on board the Clive. The departure being strictly private, there were no ladies and gentlemen on the pier to see his Excellency off, and no salute was fired. About half past 8 o'clock, the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and Captain Wyndham Quin, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, drove up to the pier in the Governor's landau, drawn by four horses postillioned by artillerymen, and escorted by six troopers of the Governor's Bodyguard, They were followed by a drag, also drawn by four horses postillioned by artillerymen, containing Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, the Hon'ble Terence Blackwood, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary to the Governor, Major H. Cooper and Lieut. Lord Russel, A.-D.-C.-s to the Viceroy, Surgeon J. Findlay, Surgeon to the Viceroy. and Mr. F. C. Cunningham. The Master Attendant's Office was decorated with flags, and the two steamers in the harbour—the Rewa and the Nevassa—were also gay with bunting. The Viceroy was met at the pier by Captain Taylor, R. N. R., Port Officer of Madras, and his staff, and by Colonel Guthrie, the Inspector-General of Police, Col. Weldon, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. S. D. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. On arrival at the pier, the party entered a pier saloon carriage, and proceeded to the place of embarkation, where the Governor took leave of the Viceroy, who with his suite, then embarked in the port boat, accompanied by Captain Taylor, R.N.R., and put off to the Clive escorted by twelve catamarans, each of which carried at its head the blue ensign. As the boat left the pier the Governor and party cheered the Viceroy heartily. The Clive weighed anchor, and steamed out of the harbour shortly, after 9 o'clock.—*Mail.*

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

The minds of English officials in India have long and often been disquieted by rumours to the effect that Russian spies were traversing India in disguise, stirring up the natives to revolt, and reporting to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg as to what weak places they had been able to detect in the British armour. The existence of these spies has been earnestly maintained on the one side and vigorously denied on the other. It may be interesting to our readers to hear an account given by a Russian traveller of his journey through India in disguise, and of the conversations which he held on the way with natives regarding England and Russia (*Po Indu*, P. I. Pashino. C. Petersburg).

In March 1873, Dr. Pashino (the accent falls on the first syllable), a native of Little Russia, first entertained the idea of visiting India. He had formerly served for seventeen years as an official in the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office, and afterwards he was for some time Oriental Interpreter to the Governor-General of Turkestan, General Romanovsky. Profiting by the kindness of "a highly placed person," who offered him a sum of money for a journey across India to Turkestan, he set out on his adventurous expedition. On the 10th of June he left St. Petersburg and went from Vienna to Alexandria. There, thanks to the kind offices of the Russian Vice-Consul, he obtained a passport under the name of Sheikh Muhammad Ayad Effendi. As he had never been in Turkey, he spent three weeks in Alexandria practising Turkish. After arriving at Bombay, he travelled third class to Allahabad. When asked what he was doing, he replied that he was going to Kashmir to obtain a legacy which was due to him from the executors of his brother, Dr. Asadul Khan, who had died five years before, and whose property had been confiscated by the State. At Amritsur he lived in a caravansarai, chiefly with natives. Two of them, a Persian and a Turk, told him one evening that they suspected him of being no Asiatic, but a Russian deserter. The Persian, who knew a little Russian, wanted to speak Russian with him. The Turk showered curses upon the whole Russian nation, and at the same time expressed his humiliation that fate had appointed the English and Russian nations to rule over Asia. But he blessed the English for their good rule of the land, whereas in his own holy Turkey, where the Viceroy of the Prophet ruled, there was neither order nor justice, the laws were disobeyed by all, and everywhere injustice and disorder were spread. The Turk wanted to know if all Russians were of gigantic stature and strength, and whether Russians when they stormed a town did not commit terrible cruelties. The Doctor replied that it might be so; he had heard such things about these accursed Giaours, but that he was not a Russian soldier, as the Turkish passport he produced would prove. And by means of it he did remove the suspicions which had been caused by his faults of pronunciation, and his want of familiarity with Persian and Turkish idioms.

Whilst crossing the river Ravi the Doctor was surprised by the honesty of the ferrymen and the lowness of their charges, favourably comparing them with the charges and the dishonesty of the men who had assisted him to cross the river Yenisei in Siberia. His native companions explained that this was due to the English, for "the natives fear them exceedingly, and do not venture in any way to displease them, for the English generously reward labour and severely punish dishonesty."

At Sialkot Dr. Pashino found that inquiries were being made about him, and that it was said he ought to apply to the English authorities for a letter to the Maharajah of Kashmir; but he pushed on without waiting for it to Kashmir and reached Jamoo, where he was interrogated as to who he was and what he was doing In an interview with the Vizier and his son, he told them in confidence that he was a Russian tourist, who wished to ask the Maharajah for leave to push on into Kashmir. They promised to write to the Maharajah, but they pressed him anew with questions as to who he was. He explained that "eight years before an embassy was sent by the Maharajah to Tashkent to congratulate the Russians upon their new possessions, and to wish success to their arms; that these envoys arrived without any passports, and were courteously received; that I, counting upon their cordiality, had come to return their visit, though I was not a plenipotentiary sent by the Government and had no papers, and that I wished to see these envoys." They replied that they thanked him greatly for his visit; but that the envoys in question were not then in Jamoo. "Afterwards," he continues, "they asked me to swear that I was not an Englishman, and was not sent by the English authorities; I took the oath upon a New Testament, of which they had a copy both in Russian and Persian. They replied Amen! and began to talk frankly with me upon all matters concerning the English and ourselves." But as to what they stated about their feelings towards the English Government, and their ideas concerning the approach of the Russians, Dr. Pashino sensibly, but most provokingly, keeps silence. After some time the Maharajah's reply arrived. Leave was given to go through Leh to Yarkand, Kashgar, and still further, but the traveller was ordered to avoid Kashmir. Angered by this, "he determined to apply to the English with the humble request to be allowed to pass through the dominions of the Maharajah and through Kashmir." He obtained the permission he craved without any difficulty, and he arranged with a Kashmirian to take him to Kashmir for 20 rupees. Then he set out. A little beyond Islamabad he fell in with a fakir named Mitridas, a native of Putyala, who, in the course of conversation, favoured him with his opinion about the English. The English, according to him, are an active and intelligent people, who never waste time, and who work hard for their hire. For their women he expressed great admiration; but he objected to their missionaries, upon the ground that they are always striving to turn aside the faithful from the truth. He also objected to the taxes which the English authorities imposed.

Dr. Pashino reached Kashmir in safety. Near Bonji one night he found a difficulty in obtaining a lodging in the village. At length he found a host, who confessed that he was not an Afghan, but a Russian soldier, who had been taken prisoner twenty years ago at Ak Mechet, and sold by the Bokharians into Afghanistan. He had been born a serf upon the shores of the Volga. On being taken prisoner, he was put into chains, then sold to an Usbeg who took him to Shibyrgan where he was set to grind corn. There he worked till his master died, three and a half years later. Making his way to Herat, he entered Ahmed Khan's army, and assisted in fortifying the city. Under him was an Englishman, with whom he had constant quarrels as to the fortifications. When the city was taken by Dost Muhammed, he fled to Guzni, where he opened a shop and traded, having by this time accumulated much money. Then he went to Cabul and thence to Peshawer, and so on to Bonji.

In Bonji Dr. Pashino spent an evening with seven dervishes in their khan, and divided a shilling between them. Next day, after he had left, one of the dervishes came running after him, gave him back his shilling, and gave him three cakes of fresh baked bread, saying, "Take back all, please; you will want it on the way; you are a traveller. God forbid you should hunger and regret the silver piece which you gave us. We have shelter and bread, and here also is some bread for your tea."

At Giljit Dr. Pashino found one of the envoys whom the Maharajah had sent to Tashkent in 1866, who warmly embraced him with tears of joy, and said to his companion that the Doctor was a Russian official belonging to the highest aristocracy, and that there was nothing wonderful in his being a Mussulman, for there were many such in Russia. On learning that Dr. Pashino wished to go through Darkot to Tashkent, he tried to dissuade him from doing so, but only succeeded in presuading him to assume the dress of a servant, and to pretend that his guide, Abdul Hani, was his master, who was going to Kokan to buy horses.

Next he came to Cheret. It was unpleasant travelling as a servant; especially as when he arrived at the night's quarters he was obliged to unload the ass, and prepare a meal for his supposed master. After a time they were stopped by three men and robbed of much, but the greater part of his money he was able to conceal from the robbers. He reached Yasin. Of its inhabitants he says:—"Among the population of Yasin prevail very humane principles, such as you will not find in Paris, Switzerland, or even in America. There is freedom, equality, and fraternity, without any oppression of the weak by the strong." Theft, it seems, is unknown in this happy place, for all are poor; but if a man so much as attempts to steal, he is taken at night to a distance and sold for a small price.

After a time Dr. Pashino reached Darkot, which reminded him of Vladikavkaz. There he was recognized by an Afghan, who had been cook to the envoys sent to Tashkent, and who replied to the Doctor's protestation that he was a Mussulman, and had never seen a Russian in his life:—"Do not deny it, brother, I know you are a Russian, and I know your people wish to take all this country, and I suspect you have been sent here by the Russians as a spy." The ex-cook went on to say that he liked the Russians, who were generous people, and so he would take the traveller wherever he wanted to go, and show him everything for 1,000 rupees. The Doctor refused. Soon afterwards he was examined by an official, who first asked him if he was not a Russian, and then said they suspected him of being English. Next came two officers to summon him before the Valy. He went, accompanied by Abdul Hani, who kindly recommended him "to die quietly." By the Valy he was examined anew. He repeated his story and the Afghan again asserted that he had seen the Doctor at Tashkent in the suite of General Kaufmann. The Valy examined him upon his Mahomedanism, and the Doctor recited some portions of the Koran. Then he was allowed to go home. Presently by came a crowd of drunken women and children crying "Where is the Urus? Let us take him and stone him." He went to the door, not knowing what they were saying, and they set upon him with stones and sticks. He with difficulty escaped. During the night he and his companions fled away.

—*Saturday Review.*

HINDU VERSUS ENGLISH WORKMEN.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of Blyth, who recently superintended the building of two barges at Bhownuggar, in the Bombay Presidency, has furnished his experiences to a reporter of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Mr. Scott was the only European workmen employed, and had no knowledge of the language, but, with the help of an interpreter, the natives very quickly learned the different parts of the barge. The average number of persons employed was about 250. Sometimes nearly half of those were women, who did exactly the same work as men engaged in labouring. Children of a very tender age were likewise counted among the staff of workpeople. Mechanics received eight annas—an anna would be worth about a 1½d. in English money—per day; male labourers, four annas; and female labourers, three annas. Their day's work commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and terminated at sunset, two hours being allowed for dinner at midday, except in the hottest part of the summer, when there was a cessation of labour from elven in the morning till two in the afternoon. With the exception of the riveters, who were brought from Bombay, the whole of the work was done by the natives. Awkward enough some of the "hands" were when they commenced their tasks—and it was the less to be wondered at when many of them had not seen a steamship before—they adapted themselves to the work in an almost incredibly short time, displaying much intelligence, and especially evincing a strong desire to please. The quality of their work, according to the testimony of the State engineer, Mr. R. P. Sims, was "quite equal to the same class at home"; but, as was to be expected, the people are not capable of turning out the "quantity," and Mr. Scott is of opinion that one English mechanic would be worth from three to four native artisans. The time occupied in fitting up the barges was twelve months. As a class, the natives are most temperate in their habits, and during the eighteen months which Mr. Scott was domiciled in the State, he avers he did not see a single individual intoxicated. Vegetarianism is predominant.

THE TWO TORY OBADIAHS.

Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"It's my duty, Tory Leader, to complain."
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"What, again, Tory Leader? what again?
Of course, you ought by this time to know what you're about;
But in thus of me complaining I myself have not a doubt
That you'll find your indignation—as you've oft before found out—
Is in vain, Tory Leader, is in vain!"
Said the Old Tory Leader, to the Young Tory Leader,
"But think, Tory Leader, what you said!"
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"If my speech, Tory Leader, you have read,
You will know that I objected at more robbery to wink,
Or to let more public money in the City quagmire sink;
That, in short, I told the 'Bumbles' just exactly what I think—
So it's not a bit of use to shake your head!"
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"But I must and I will, I say, protest!
For of all our trusted friends, who work hard for Tory ends,
Why the City Corporation is the best!
And yet you go and tell it that it sadly needs reform;
You denounce the Board of Works, too, in a manner very warm.
Let me tell you that already your mad speech has roused a storm!"
Said the Young Tory Leader, "Bah! you jest!"
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"Jesting matter, Tory Leader, this is none!"
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"Do have done, Tory Leader, do have done!
For your talk at first amused me, but it now begins to bore,
So let me plainly tell you that I wish to hear no more;
Or you'll make me put my foot down, as I've put it down before,
When, as you will not forget, I've always won!"
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"It's a shame, Tory Leader, it's a shame.
And many, let me say, that I meet with every day,
Say the same, Tory Leader, say the same!"
Said the Young Tory Leader, "You provoke me, I declare,
When you put on that grave aspect and that very serious air,
For you cannot well help knowing that I long have ceased to care
An iota for your praises or your blame!"
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"Remember who it is that you defy."
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"Yes, full details on that point I can supply.
The colleague I defy claims Prime Minister to be,
But he usually possesses common sense enough to see
That he owes his high position most undoubtedly to me!
Indeed, he does not dare the fact deny."
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"But surely some respect to me is due?"
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"Excuse me if my answer is 'Pooh, pooh!'
If you do not like my conduct, why, you'd better then resign,
For there's this immense distinction 'twixt your case, my Lord, and mine,
You without me could do nothing, whereas I alone can shine
Quite as brightly, if not brighter without you!"
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"Your insults shall my anger not excite!"
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"That is right, Tory Leader, that is right!
For the best thing you can do, as I more than once have shown,
Is to cease to think you're able to do anything alone.
Yes, 'twill save you lots of trouble my supremacy to own,
And to cease against my stronger will to fight."
Said the Old Tory Leader to the Young Tory Leader,
"Well, I'll see, Tory Leader, well, I'll see!"
Said the Young Tory Leader to the Old Tory Leader,
"Ah, but 'seeing' will not do at all for me!
You must promise me directly that whatever I may do,
You will hold your tongue, nor try to those complaints of yours renew.
If you don't, I give you warning, soon there'll be an end to you."
Groaned the Old Tory Leader, "I agree!"—*Truth.*

LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND THE REVOLVER.

"The Seine Assize Court has devoted its attention to a characteristically Parisian adventure" (writes the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), "in which love, jealousy, and the revolver once more played a prominent part. In the month of August, a Monsieur Neller, a married man of independent means, returned one night to his home in the Ternes, wounded and covered with blood. His wife, much alarmed, asked him what had occurred, and he replied that he had been attacked by some of the vagabonds who infest the outskirts of the town. M. Neller gave a similar explanation to his doctor, but the latter was not so credulous as the lady had been, and, on his exclaiming that the story was impossible, the victim of this mishap elected to make a clean breast of it. He confessed that he had been fired on by his mistress, a young woman, named Mary Arnoult, who lived in a house in the neighbourhood of the Boulevard des Capucines, and who was of a very jealous disposition. The doctor at once communicated with the police. The irascible damsel was arrested, and a full inquiry was instituted into the matter. It was ascertained that to the evening in question M. Neller was taking a gin supper in Marie Arnoult's bedroom, and was stooping to put a bottle on the floor, as the small table was crammed with eatables, when his mistress, placing the muzzle of her revolver behind his right ear, fired at him. While the man, fairly dazed, rose to his feet to flee, the young woman discharged three more shots at him, and she fired for the fifth time as he was opening the door of the apartment in order to make his exit. This bullet hit him in the lumbar region. For some time M. Neller was laid up, but although the bullets have never been extracted he has long been able to get about. Marie Arnoult, on being asked whether M. Neller had ever promised to wed her, replied that he pledged himself to live with her altogether as soon as his daughter was married. She had not bought the revolver for the purpose of killing her lover, but because the country house in which her relatives lived was threatened by thieves. The fact was that she had yielded to a sudden impulse of jealousy. She was convinced that M. Neller was carrying on with other women, and that he had declined to stay that night with her because he had another rendezvous. The thought quite turned her head, and she did not know what she was doing. The woman was condemned to one year's imprisonment."

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Whole ale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79, Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

THE further advance from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount this afternoon must be taken as indicating that the demand for money, as shown by the last published statement, is likely to be more permanent than was at first supposed. Moreover the outside market has been hardening up latterly, and to-day 4½ per cent. was being asked for short loans secured by Government Paper with every appearance that 5 may be quoted and paid before long. The position, in fact, looks like dearer money when business expands, and people are talking of the possibility of very high rates being witnessed about February or March next. To our own thinking, however, the steps likely to be taken to provide for such a contingency generally prevent its coming to pass, and in the meantime we should say the charge is high enough under existing conditions of business to check further stringency, and perhaps even to induce an intermediate reaction.

In Reuter's financial telegram from London, of yesterday's date, the only movement reported amongst the usual quotations is an advance of ¼ to 110½ in French Rentes. Consols remain at 100⅝, the same price as the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan.

In Produce the changes are confined to an advance of 1d. per cental in Wheat in Liverpool.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet except for Surats, which were said to show a hardening tendency, although the sales were only put at 800 out of a total of 8,000 bales estimated for the day. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer in all positions. From New York ready Mid.-Uplands come 1-16 cent., Futures 6 points dearer. The receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts ...	40,000	48,000	35,000
Four days' do. ...	138,000	133,000	133,000
Total since 1st Sept....	3,069,000	3,040,000	3,194,000

The firmness in Liverpool and New York does not reflect itself in the character of the demand received by wire either from Lancashire or Continental spinners. On the contrary, the inquiry has within the past few days become more restricted, and to-day, although we are fairly steady so far as sellers are concerned, extreme quietness marks the attitude of buyers. Prices we make quite unchanged, say, Rs. 211 for Good Broach, Rs. 182 for Good New Bhownugger.

WHEAT is quieter for old crop ready or near delivery, but for new crop a good inquiry still prevails on the basis of about Rs. 4-6 per cwt. for Ek Dhani.

SEEDS are dull and quite unchanged in value.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	4,354	bales.
Wheat	14,439	cwts.
Linseed	5,606	"
Rapeseed	616	"
Gingellyseed	5,510	"

FREIGHTS although quiet are very steady. The prospective supply of tonnage is not large and owners are very firm in consequence, but shippers, on the other hand, hold out very strongly against current rates, and there is consequently very little doing.

EXCHANGE :—With further allotments of Council drafts reported through Reuter to the extent of 8½ lakhs transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 27-32d. and 1 lakh bills on Calcutta at 1s. 5 13-16d., there has been the basis for a certain amount of steadiness here to-day, especially when the rise in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount is considered. The market, however, has not gone beyond a quiet steady feeling, almost nothing in the shape of new business having been done. Some Bank Telegraphic was done this morning for February-March delivery at 1s. 5-13 16d., but later on the rate could not have been obtained for later than January, operators being disposed to await the result of to-day's biddings for Councils before going on. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13 16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·90¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has naturally been very dull in view of the monetary position, and for Fours we cannot quote more than Rs. 97½, with sellers at that. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 101.

SHARES :—For Bank of Bombay's there is a good enquiry at Rs. 737½, and Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are in request again at Rs. 2,600 first issue. Spinning and Weaving Mills are all firm with a very general improvement of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share, on what basis, however, we are not quite prepared to say.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£146½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,050
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
B[illegible]l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	629
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

MISCELLANEOUS

cock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	165 115
adham, Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	114
Bapty Co., Ld.	32	200	165	Rs. 2	110
Barton & Co., Ld.	,00	00	100	10 2-3p.c	16
Do. New issue.	500		37	2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	–	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.ct	104¼
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1.5	100	100	–	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	17
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	100	100	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,00	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	85
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p. s.	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	Rs. 8	30
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	–	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	185
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	631
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	897½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..	...	...		..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	5	all	87½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 20	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,400
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,132½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	832½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,820
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	840
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	560
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	780

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Malabar, 1,262 tons, Captain W. H. Gould, sailed in ballast for Muscat, last evening.

THE Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain H. Sebery, cleared for Dunkirk, last evening, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kashgar, sailed for Penang and Hongkong, with a general cargo yesterday, under Captain C. Gadd.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Loodiana	2147	J. Turner	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Cathay	1884	E. Ashdown	D	P. & O. Co.
" Bokhara	1699	C. R. Edwards	E	P. & O. Co.
" C. Mackenzie	1954	W. H. Wilson	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H J	H. Cowasjee.
" Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Stella	1571	R. Partridge	L	C. Edulji.
" Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Aspatria	1921	G. Veale	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Edulji.
" C. Lamont	1354	H. Sebery	O	F. Muir & Co.
" Singapore	2401	G. Parodi	P	F. Bozzoni.
" Hypatia	1299	A. Peterson	Q	C. Edulji.
" St. Oswaldo Atrato	1802	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Argo (s)	Sutherland	Calcutta.
	Fannie Scolfield	Turner	Calcutta.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	Penang & Hongkong
	Clan Lamont (s)	Sebery	Dunkirk.
	Malabar (s)	Gould	Muscat.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday :—

Steamer Darwin, for Genoa.
Ship Kistna, for San Francisco.
Steamer Nowshera, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	I. Head (s)	Calmont	……, Oct. 26.
	Goa (s)	Lewins	Bombay, Nov. 23.
	Scindia (s)	Black	Bombay, Nov. 20.
11	Sirsa (s)	Stuart	Singapore, Dec. 2.
	Borrowdale	McAllister	……, Sept. 29.
	British Peer	J. Iron	Surinam, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.—Steamers Medina, Secundra, Armenia and Glendower. Ships Creedmoor, Jeson and Cuthona. Barques Janet Cowen and Chalmette.
Dec. 11.—Steamer Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
13	C. Macarthur (s)	London.
	Sirdhana (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
11	Camorta (s)	Singapore.
12	Clive (s)	Calcutta.
	Rewa (s)	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Bruce, Dy.-Surg.-Genl., Bo., I.M.D., from inspection duty, from Aden.

DECEMBER 14.

Tennant, Lt., Bo., R.A., on duty, from Aden.

DECEMBER 15.

Dietz, Lt., Bo., 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Birdwood, Lt., Bl., 11th Bl. Lancers, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 16, 1886.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 18th inst., fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount an applying after parade to the Instructors. Extended orders will be practised on Saturday.

2. It is notified that Cadets will be required to make carbine points in class firing, and not those laid down for the rifle.

3. It is requested that members attending the Club this evening, will appear in uniform either red or mess.

4. There will be Company drill for the members of D Company, in front of the Gymkhana, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 6-30 a.m., uniform white or red, rifles and side arms. All members are particularly requested to attend punctually.

5. No. 2487, Vol. A. Braeck having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to E Company.

6. The following members are granted leave of absence as follows :—Sergt. W. George, M Company, two weeks from the 18th instant ; Vol P. Rowland F Company, from the 15th inst. to 5th Jany., 1887 ; and have permission to take their rifles with them.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.]

IMPERISHABLE ABERDEEN GRANITE,—Alex. Macdonald and Co., Ld., Aberdeen Granite Works, Aberdeen Scotland, workers in Polished Granites, to the Queen. Architectural and Monumental work sent to all parts of the world. For designs and particulars, apply to the Works, Aberdeen, or London Branch, 337, Easton-road N. W.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

PROPER LENSES, scientifically adapted to the sight, render the weak and impaired equal to perfect vision. This can only be accomplished when the exact acuteness of vision and state of refraction of EACH EYE has been successfully ascertained.

Mr. LAZARUS' PATENT REFRACTION TEST (coupled with his PATENT "EUREKA" LENSES are accustomed to establish this in every instance, and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficacy in even the most complicated cases in which all other tests and remedies have proved unavailing.

N. LAZARUS,
Oculist Optician to H. E. the VICEROY,
No. 28 Medows Street, Bombay. No. 1 Mango Lane, Calcutta.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENISI'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENISI'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACTAGGART—November 20, at 1, Hansdown Terrace, Bath, the wife of H. B. Mactaggart, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—THOMPSON—December 15, on Wednesday, at the Free Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Forgan, assisted by the Rev. William Beatty, the Rev. Robert Boyd, B.A., of Gogo, to Sarah Thompson of Belfast.

DEATH.

WADIA—December 15, at his maternal uncle's, Mr. Jamsedjee Bomanjee Wadia's residence, Byculla, Dadabhoy, son of Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, Funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—December 9, at Jamalpore, the wife of E W Cox, Clerk of Works, of a daughter.

GODFREY—December 5, at Gorakhpur, the wife of F E Godfrey, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEADON—December 7, at Camp, Simla District, of Bronchitis, Elinor Ruth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, aged 5 years.

LAWLER—November 26, at Lahore, after a protracted illness, Osmund Boaz Lawler, Headmaster, Boys' High School, aged 33 years, 3 months, and 23 days.

PRESSWELL—December 11, at Allahabad, Thomas Jardine Presswell, Locomotive Foreman, E I Railway, aged 41 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

No one can have read the case submitted to Sir Horace Davey on behalf of the uncovenanted servants of the Government of India, and the documents accompanying it, without being struck with admiration for the skill that the authors of Pension Codes and Regulations, and the writers of despatches and resolutions have shown during the past thirty years in obscuring a question which in any other service than that of Government would not have been the subject of a moment's doubt or confusion. It is perhaps a happy thing that the matter has not gone into the law courts. There it would have been the fruitful theme of endless disputations, the certain effect of which would have been to demonstrate the infinite capacity of departments for veiling in obscurity what might be made as clear as daylight. The simple fact that so many thousands of men in India, who went into the service with their eyes open, do not know without taking counsel's opinion whether the shillings that the Government contracted to give them will be worth twelvepence or ninepence halfpenny when they reach their pockets is something of a scandal, no matter whether the contention of the Government or the contentions of the uncovenanted be the correct one. Sir Horace Davey's opinion will lead to Parliamentary action ; his clients, acting on the advice that they have no legal case, will on the first opportunity see if they have not a Parliamentary one. In that enterprise we wish them every compensation for their present disappointment that they are in equity entitled to. But does not this enquiry, even at its present stage, challenge the Government to do something in the interests of clearness and simplicity of rule ? It seems to us to be little short of a scandal that a controversy like this should ever have arisen. It would never have arisen if the contracts and the regulations of the Uncovenanted Service had been drawn—as there is no reason why they should not have been—with ordinary clearness, and if the India Office and the various Governments concerned had sought after finality. Instead of this there has been a vagueness of definition leading to confusion on all hands, new rules have been introduced at the caprice of Secretaries of State, or even of subordinates and clerks, claims of all kinds, warrantable and unwarrantable, have been set up, and finally the lawyers have had to be called in to advise what it is that the Government of India has undertaken to give its servants on their retirement. It is a fortunate thing for everyone concerned that it is not as easy to take a Government into court as it is to take its subjects, for no community could be regulated by confused and contradictory rules such as those which apply to the Uncovenanted Service of India without becoming ruinously litigious. If the simplification and codification of the whole body of regulations bearing upon this subject is not an early outcome of the controversy its chief lesson will have been thrown away.

Sir Horace Davey has given no advice upon the policy which has permitted these regulations to accommulate, hiding everything that they were intended to bring into view and obscuring everything that they ought to have made clear. He was not asked to advise upon that matter, and he has kept silent upon it. But the Government cannot well be indifferent to the discredit which is brought upon them by the complaint that the question of law in the cases submitted to him was complicated by the variety of the arrangements under which the unconvenanted servants entered upon their employment, and the changes made in their pension rules—changes made "sometimes by a formal ukase of the authorities in the form of revised and corrected regulations ; or, as appears from an examination of the Pension Codes, by a simple note appended to the rules by some clerk of the Financial Department." This may however be submitted to the Government in the hope that the evil will be amended as promptly as departmental evils can be amended. The complainants meantime have done wisely in accepting the opinion given by Sir Horace Davey, adverse though it be, instead of dealing with it as the evidence of witnesses who curse when they are called to bless is usually dealt with by those on whose side they are called. They admit, as the organ which has specially championed their cause puts it, that the Government hold them in a vice. The question, according to Sir Horace Davey, really began with 1862, before which date the pensions of uncovenanted officers were payable only in India. In that year however a number of them memorialized the Secretary of State for the privilege of drawing their pensions in England. The privilege was granted, but it was accompanied by the condition that payment should be made at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the transactions between the Government of India and the Home Government. The astute solicitors who drew up the case for submission to Sir Horace Davey were anxious to know, amongst other things, if this condition bound any others than the memorialists. But neither these latter nor the Secretary of State can have foreseen how this condition would operate in the course of time, and there must have been many who had nothing to do with the memorial who gladly made use of the privilege subject to a condition which at that time, with the rupee at high value, was anything but onerous. If the drawing of the pension at home is a privilege, those who make use of it can scarcely be expected to do so unconditionally, and here doubtless is the weak part of the case of the uncovenanted. As Sir Horace Davey puts it, "if any gentleman, for his own convenience, desires to have his pension paid by the Government in England, the Government are entitled to fix any conditions they think fit to their consent to comply with his desire or request." It seems from this that the only remedy at present open to the Uncovenanted officer who is not satisfied with say £350 in England is to stay in India and take five thousand rupees instead.

We cannot wonder if people confronted with this alternative think that they are badly used. Those of them, for instance, who are under special agreements in which "all payments to be made under these presents" are promised at the rate of ten rupees to the pound sterling, and who have drawn furlough allowances in England at that rate, will not find consolation or even conviction in Sir Horace Davey's advice that they have no claim to sterling pensions. Such men may be excused if they cling a little obstinately to their belief that, *pace* the eminent equity lawyer, the Government do contract some sort of obligation to pay in sterling when they choose sterling as the term in which to express the maximum pension. They will ask why, when it is just as easy to write rupees as pounds, the Government have chosen to name the maximum pension rate in pounds sterling while they have named salaries in currency. If their object was to raise unrealizable expectations they have succeeded admirably in it. But it is not in this way that a contented service is secured. Mr. Seymour King may have some difficulty in satisfying the House of Commons that weak as is his case when looked at from the point of view at which alone it could be regarded by Sir Horace Davey, it is a valid one when looked at in the light of equity and fair-play. If, however, he is able to show that any considerable number of the servants of the Crown in India entered upon their service under a delusion fostered by the ambiguity of the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, he will lay at all events the foundation of a good case. And as it is only the Uncovenanted themselves who can provide him with evidence upon that point the success of his intervention will depend very much upon the spirit with which he is supported by the service in India. We have not yet seen any very striking manifestation of activity on their part. But they are doubtless aware that this is essentially a case for self-help.

THE public life of Rangoon may be likened to a theatre of varieties, where one play succeeds another, and each of the greater parts is filled from time to time by many personages. The value of compromise and the middle way seems to be less understood there than in Bombay ; and such progress as the country gains is evolved amid violent clashes of opinion and strong assertion of class interests. The much vexed educational question appears now to be settled at last. The College of Arts has been called into existence by the Board of Education ; but the Director of Public Instruction has shown much promptitude and determination in securing that the office of Principal should be offered to a non-University man in spite of the protests of those Anglican clergy who stood up as pillars of sound learning as well as true doctrine. The Board of Education has been incorporated so that it can now hold property and receive endowments. But the opposition offered to this most necessary action was very staunch and prolonged ; when endowments were offered by the Bishop and others it seems to have been considered right and proper to reply that the Board had then no legal capacity to receive them. The affronted donors withdrew their gifts, and a sore feeling was produced between the Department and the public. Where everything has been so dramatic to begin with, the final scene seems tame, and we hardly hear the curtain rustle as it falls. The Board have printed their "Memorandum of Association" under Act 21 of 1860. The document consists of 25 paragraphs. The objects of the Society are stated to be the regulation of public examinations and the superintendence and promotion of education in Burma. The result of many fiery debates as to whether Missionaries, Barristers, Judges, and others should have a share in the work of the educational officials is expressed in the brief sentence that "as far as possible all educational interests shall be represented" in the roll of twenty members. The governing body is to consist of seven members, of whom two must be natives and three must be non-officials. The supremacy of the Director of Instruction is annihilated by an express power conferred on the Board "to advise the Government in all matters connected with the educational interests of the province and to frame proposals for imparting instruction in literature, science and art." Provisions appear enabling the Board to hold endowments, and they can now be kept to their duty as trustees by application to the courts. In the interests of peace, we may hope that this constitution will be allowed to work, and that the many burning questions which this Memorandum of Association settles will not be frivolously or ill-naturedly revived. In many ways the influence of the Director will increase with the loss of his direct power : the appointment of a non-graduate to the Rectorship is an instance in point. Another matter of pressing importance is approaching settlement. The Chamber of Commerce has for years complained of the delays in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, and clamoured for an additional Judge. It has been urged that the appeal from the Original Side to Calcutta is so costly as to be prohibitive, a fresh set of solicitors and counsel having to be engaged at Calcutta and instructed from Rangoon, and further that the law forbidding all appeals under Rs. 3,000 is unexampled and injurious. But the Chamber, always eager to secure a High Court with Barristers as Judges, has never yet prevailed ; the merchants never followed up their memorials at the time, and these memorials being exposed to the criticism of the Judges and the Secretaries were held to contain impracticable proposals. We understand that the present financial difficulties are likely to prevent any sanction being given to a new Court of four or five Judges, and it appears from the memorial of the Bar that it is contemplated to hand over Rangoon and Moulmein to Barrister Judges, who are also to have seats in a Court of Appeal along with the Judicial Commissioner. The Advocates object to this constitution, and urge that the appeals should always lie to two Barrister Judges. The Judges of the Original Side, they submit, should be selected from lawyers in practice, on the ground that "the training of covenanted and uncovenanted officers of the Civil Service is not such as to fit them for dealing with important questions of mercantile law or to gain public confidence for their decisions." Some such opinion has been given by the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay. But since the Rangoon Barristers sent this memorial to Lord Dufferin, the High Court of Calcutta, to which appeals from the Recorder at Rangoon lie, has adopted the system followed for many years at Bombay of having Civilian as well as Barrister Judges at the Original Side. The definite proposal of the Barristers is to amalgamate the Judicial Commissioner's and the Recorder's Courts by creating a High Court of four Judges, "one to sit generally at Moulmein and three at Rangoon, and three out of the four Judges to be Barristers who have actively practised their profession." It is not in terms argued that the selection should be confined to the ten or twelve Barristers who practice in Rangoon and the other sea-ports ; but if any such Court were created, the tendency would be in favour of local men, and a great boon would be conferred on the profession practising in Burma. It is therefore perhaps to be regretted that the memorial lays such emphasis on the learned qualifications of the Bar, instead of leaving their battle to be fought for them by the Chamber of Commerce and the Advocates below the Bar ; but as there is always a need in Burma of some impartial publicist to pour oil on the troubled waters, this objection is of no very general importance. The memorial is weakest in its proposals about the management of the mofussil. But it is clear and courteous in expression ; and avoids those personalities and attacks on classes and interests which have so long attended without hampering the marvellous development of education visible since the Educational Board began its operations.

THE Home Government have had an unpleasant reminder that it is difficult for an Administration to go far without incurring somebody's displeasure. In renewing the contracts for the American Mail Service they have tried to carry out the principle of buying in the cheapest market, and in so doing they have exposed themselves to the wrath of Liverpool. We do not know that from the point of view of mere bargaining they have done much amiss, and it is a noteworthy fact that while Liverpool condemns them London approves of their proceedings and Manchester tells them that they are only doing what it urged the Post Office to do a long time ago. But they have given a contract to the foreigner, and the cry that foreign competition is ruining British industries will be sure to gather in volume now that the Post Office has engaged a German Company to carry the English mails across the Atlantic, besides withdrawing a subsidy to a Liverpool Company for conducting the Gambier Mail Service, and giving it to French vessels. They may have done very wisely in all this, but if Mr. Raikes can convince the fair traders and the reciprocity people that he had done the right thing he will be both a clever and a lucky Postmaster-General. His defence is, no doubt, simple enough. He could not get the Cunard Line and the White Star Line to give three mails a week to New York upon the terms he offered, but he could get the Inman Line and the North German Lloyd's to do it between them, and he has therefore deserted the companies which refused his terms, and has gone to companies which were willing to accept them, one of which, unfortunately for him, happened to be a German Company. He would see what Liverpool thought of the matter if there were an election in that town just now, for Liverpool would scarcely take a dispassionate view of his proofs that the Post Office was saving money and getting a more frequent service by the bargain. The shipping interest do not like it, nor do the numerous population dependent upon the shipping interest. These have had their view of the matter pretty clearly put by a correspondent of the *Times*, who deems it highly inconsistent that the Government should give a contract to a foreign company at a time when a Royal Commission appointed by them to inquire into the depression of trade have shown that no British industry is suffering so severely as that of the ship owners. The force of the objection is no doubt mitigated by the fact that the North German Lloyd's steamers were built on the Clyde. But the popular view of the matter will concern itself more with the flag than with anything else, and we may anticipate that some of Mr. Raikes' own friends will give him an uncomfortable quarter of an hour when the contract comes to be discussed in the House of Commons upon the Estimates. He may be eminently right ; but he will find it eminently difficult to satisfy a good many of his critics that he has not basely deserted the maritime interests of England.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

FEARS were entertained that the meet advertised for Parla of the Bombay Foxhounds at the beginning of the week would have to be postponed owing to the illness of the Master, but as good luck would have it our ex-Master, having just returned from a sea voyage for the benefit of his health, was good enough to officiate in his place. A good field of some five and twenty members of the Hunt turned up at the meet, and great regret was expressed that notwithstanding the masterly way in which the pack was handled, we had a blank day, although every likely covert was carefully drawn. There was apparently not an atom of scent, and when the sun rose it was a regular scorcher, being more like a morning in October than in December. So that all things considered, we may congratulate ourselves that we did not have a long run, or some of the hounds would probably have suffered.

Those who were out yesterday have reason to congratulate themselves, as we had as pleasant a morning's sport as any one could wish for. The meet was at Santa Cruz, and all were sorry to find the Master still absent, although his place was again so ably filled. Some little delay was occasioned by the law that was given to those who came to the meet by train, and it must have been almost a quarter past six o'clock, when a move was made from the Rifle Butts across the low-lying ground towards Kaleena. It was not long before the hounds hit on a line, and settling down to their work in marvellously quick time, took us across the melon ground at a clinking pace, and rolled their jack over close to Andheri Station after a run of about five and twenty minutes, of which fifteen were in the open, fast and straight. After the usual obsequies had been performed and the hounds had broken up their jack, the morning being yet young, a move was made in the direction of the Chuckla covert, and we had not long to wait before an old hound gave tongue, and the rest of the pack soon joined in chorus. But the jack was evidently a very wily old customer, and not inclined to face the open if he could help it, tried ringing round a mango tope until the hounds made it too hot for him, when he headed for the nearest village, and there for a time the hounds were at fault. Thanks, however, to an admirable cast on the part of our acting Master they were soon on the scent again, and then not another check occurred until they ran the 'varmint' to ground among the rocks on the hills close to the Morole caves, having taken us over some of the prettiest fencing country in Salsette, during a run which lasted from find to finish about fourty-five minutes.

The next meet is at Andheri, for which it is proposed to run a special train, if a sufficient number of members subscribe towards it. Apart from the convenience that this train is to those who are going out, it is also most useful as a means of convenience for the hounds, so it is hoped that it will be largely patronised

THE FLOODING OF THE SINA RIVER NEAR AHMEDNAGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us under date Dec. 14, as follows :—"A rainfall, lasting for 12 hours only at Ahmednagar and the country around, has flooded the Sina river, which has risen above the large bridge near Ahmednagar, and flooded the railway line, washed away cattle, farm implements and crops, and also done serious damage to house and other property. An inquiry might with advantage be held by the agents of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, or some other public body, into the condition of the extensive ranges of hills surrounding Ahmednagar whence the Sina and some of its tributaries have their sources ; also as to what portions of these hills are denuded and unable to absorb and store the rain falling on them, and if denuded, what arrangements are being made by Government to rehabilitate them ; also what is the condition of the Sina river channel, to what extent is it silted up by the soil washed down from the denuded hills and uplands and thus made powerless to hold and store water ; and what is the condition of the many tributaries and sub-tributaries of the Sina. I think an inquiry would prove that the tributaries are in the same silted up state as the Sina river. I find that within a radius of twenty-five miles, taking Ahmednagar as the centre, the Sina, which takes an exceedingly tortuous course, has a length of sixty miles. The aggregate length of its first-class tributaries, such as the Mekri, the Waloombra, the Boire, the Arungapoor, &c., within the same area is about 290 miles ; and the aggregate length of its sub-tributaries, again within the same area, is about 760 miles. Now, if this enormous length of river and stream channel were in proper working order, and if the extensive hill ranges around Ahmednagar were covered with forest and were thus capable of storing the rainfall for the subterranean nourishment of the streams, it would be quite impossible for a flood so disastrous in its effects as that which recently occurred to have risen after twelve hours' rainfall only. These subjects are now attracting a great deal of attention in many parts of the world, and seeing that this country is an agricultural one, and that one-third of its entire revenue is derived from agriculture, action on the part of the Government seems to be imperatively demanded. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1883, referring to the silted up state of the rivers and streams of the country, appealed to the Bombay Government as follows :—

"Inundations are more frequent and loss of life and property great. Every little shower causes inundations, and after the waters flow over they leave a thick sediment of silt, which fills up the watercourses and impoverishes the soils thus deprived of their top layer of natural humus. The floods near Nowsaree and the Khandesh rivers (of which we heard only the other day, when the water rose to a destructive height after a rainfall of ten hours' duration only) have become the normal type of our present river system. The destruction caused by the rivers Krishna, Kohina, Tapti, Nerbudda, Girna, &c., has inflicted infinitely greater loss on private and public property in a single year than the whole revenue which Government has derived by leasing the hills sides for cultivation could defray. We wish the Government of India to appoint a competent Commission to deliberate on these points, and to determine what practical steps should be taken to prevent the further silting-up of the beds of streams, rivers, and inland, artificial and natural lakes, and for the perennial replenishment of our wells and subterranean waters."

It is extraordinary that we hear so little from the Agricultural departments regarding questions of so much moment. Since the departure of Sir Richard Temple nothing has publicly been heard regarding them. The Government of India should now set to work to deepen the channels of the rivers and streams to restore to the fields the soil now choking the water-courses, and to recover the hills, the mountains, and the uplands with forest. It is necessary that all this should be done if they desire to prevent inundations and floods and consequent loss of life and property, and if they would naturally store the water-supply for the benefit of the country.

BOMBAY MOUNTED RIFLES.

THE Bombay Mounted Rifles, who have been encamped at Parli near Bandora since the fourth of the month, break up their camp this week, after a very enjoyable and useful fortnight's experience of dwelling under canvas. On Tuesday evening Colonel Bayley, in command of the Bombay Volunteers, paid a visit to the camp, and was entertained at dinner by Captain Little and the officers and men of the Mounted troop. In responding to the toast of his health, the Colonel passed a high encomium on the efficiency of the troop and the zeal of its officers. There could be no doubt, he said, that if their services were required, as they might be any day, they would give a good account of themselves. On Wednesday morning Colonel Bayley proceeded to the Varsova sands, where he saw the troop put through various evolutions. Among other things the horses were all linked together by their headropes and left in charge of three men, while the rest dismounted, formed up for an attack, and kept up a rattling fire upon an imaginary foe. The way the horses stood fire was admirable, and on the retreat being sounded the troopers fell back, disengaged the horses, and resumed their saddles with commendable smartness. Certainly the members of the mounted corps who have availed themselves of this opportunity, have done a good deal towards making themselves and their horses efficient for real service. The effect of a camp of this kind ought to be felt not only in increased efficiency, but also in increased numbers, for it is undoubtedly a very pleasant as well as a useful way of spending a fortnight, and recruits whom the riding-school at Cowpatty fails to attract, should flock to the standard of the B. M. R., when hoisted on Parli Hill.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

It is stated that it has been resolved to reduce the Egyptian standing army to ten thousand men, and the British army of occupation to five thousand men.

In reply to a question from the Porte as to whether Sir Drummond Wolff is coming to Constantinople, Lord Iddesleigh has replied that nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

A Royal Warrant revising the pay and promotion of officers in the Army will be issued in January.

TRIAL OF MR. DILLON.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Dublin, the charge against Mr. Dillon for having delivered intimidatory speeches was tried yesterday. The Judges have declared that the plan of campaign advocated by Mr. Dillon was illegal. The Court held that language used by the defendant in his speeches was an incitement to resistance of the law leading to disorder and violation of contracts. The Court ordered Mr. Dillon to find security for his good behaviour for twelve days (? months) of £1,000 in himself and two securities of £1,000 each, in default of which six months' imprisonment.

THE GOBLET CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

It is believed here that the Cabinet formed by M. Goblet will be but short-lived.

THE CROWN OF BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.

The Bulgarian deputation has offered the Crown of Bulgaria to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, who is now here.

His Royal Highness has replied that he will consult his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter, though it is believed that both his Majesty and the Czar will approve of his candidature.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 14.

The German Squadron arrived here to-day.

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ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Viceroy arrived this evening and met with a most enthusiastic reception on landing at Prinsep's Ghat. The gathering of Europeans and natives was very large, and cheer after cheer greeted Lord Dufferin as he came ashore.

Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Comer Protheram, Sir Theodore Hope and a large number of officials were present.

Both the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin looked remarkably well.

The usual guards of honour were drawn up at the landing place and at Government House, but as the road chosen was the direct one, which lies away from the houses and shops, there were therefore no decorations on the route, and on arriving at Government House the Viceroy, by saying a few words of thanks to the Commanding Officers of the troops and volunteers, brought the ceremony to an end.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Dec. 15.

Lord and Lady Reay arrived here to-night from Palitana. A deputation, consisting of the Dewan, Mr. Bhownagri, the State Agent, and Mr. Lakshmishanker, Customs Commissioner, accompanied the Governor from Songadh station. The Maharaja, wearing the new decoration of the Star of India, received ot Rajkote last week, awaited their Excellencies at the Bhownagar station, where guards of honour were furnished by the Gadechi Volunteers and State police. These population turned out *en masse* to witness the procession, which escorted the Governor through the town round Ganga Jalia tank to Panwadi, in which garden the Governor and suite are being entertained

PALITANA, Dec. 15.

The Governor arrived at the Shatrunjaya Hill at eight this morning, and entered the Gudh by the Chaumookh Gate, Mr. Tallockchand Maneckchand, president, being unwell, Mr. Virchand Raghavji, the Honorary Secretary of the Jain Association of India, read the address, and presented it to the Governor in a silver casket, engraved with auspicious Jain symbols. The Governor in reply said:—"I sincerely thank you for the address which was so eloquently read by one of members of the Jain Association of India. I remember the first deputation which I received in the beginning of my government was the respectable deputation of the Jain Association, which met me in the Council Hall of Poona. That deputation made such an impression upon my mind that I found that their grievances were not without foundation. A correspondence, you are well aware, ensued with the Palitana Durbar and the Jain community. Afterwards I saw the late Thakore Saheb of Palitana at Mahableshwar. I also received then a deputation of three members from your Association, who, with clear arguments, explained to me their grievances. The necessary orders were issued, and I determined to vindicate the principles embodied in the Proclamation of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, namely, the freedom of faith. Transit duties are not levied in several towns, and it would be but a matter of principle, if duties were not levied on the pilgrims visiting their sacred shrines. The relations at present established between your community and the Palitana Durbar will, I hope, last for a long time, and the deputation of Mahableshwar will, I hope, be the last deputation. You represent a community of a very ancient faith. In Scotland there are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the principle of your faith is to kill none, so as a Scotchman I should say that there is some affinity between your and my communities. I hope that my successors will receive such a cordial reception from you as I have received to-day. I again thank you for the reception which you have accorded to me and Lady Reay."

The Secretary to the Jain Association then showed the Governor and party over the temples. The Governor, Lady Reay and party were much pleased with the surpassing beauty of the curious architecture and antiquity of the temples. The Governor and party left the hill at eleven, amidst loud cheers. There were present Messrs. Virchand Raghavjee, Fakeerchand Premchand, Karamchand Kalyanjee, Motichund Devchand, Khoobchand Jaitha, Dayachand Malookchand, Karshanjee Amarchand, Magunlal Saroopchand, Tarachand Thakersey Jagjeevan Sowchand, Kooverjee Anandjee, Joothabhai Valjee and others.

THE THEFT BY A SOLDIER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Private Maytt, of the Oxfordshire Regiment, has been handed over to the Civil Power to stand his trial before the Cantonment Magistrate to-morrow. Private Boddoly, of the same regiment, who shared Myatt's bunk, was also arrested as an accomplice. The empty gun cases were only found under the culvert, one cartridge was found in the prisoner's kit, one gun in an outhouse and three others buried in the jungle near the cemetery. Private Boddoly indicated the locality. The property stolen from the refreshment room was recovered from a soldier to whom it was sold. The third charge, a portmanteau, the property of Mr. Bedford, containing a watch, spectacles, and clothes, which were stolen on the 27th November, were recovered from a sergeant who purchased them.

OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MANDALAY, Dec. 15.

The Myingyan Brigade, on December 11th, under Colonel Heyland, with 50 men of the Lancers, surprised 700 dacoits at Myaing, and pursued them over country favourable for Cavalry. They killed 200 of the enemy, captured three bohs and one notorious rebel leader, and a large quantity of arms. Colonel Heyland and one Lancer were slightly wounded.

At Myinmoo, Lieutenant Holland's party on the 10th pursued Hla Oo and captured his camp, one wife, and a quantity of ammunition.

A boh named Boh Chamion captured nine jungle camps, and discovered Hla Oo reduced to 8 or 9 followers, and hard pressed for food.

General Lockhart's column arrived at Yemethen on the 13th, having destroyed 2 forts and 18 stockades on the march. Two detachments are still on Laywoon's track at Shwayba.

At Fantabin, on the 11th, Lieutenant McSwiney, 3rd Hyderabad, killed 3 bohs and 10 dacoits, and captured 9. Our loss was 2 sowars wounded.

Colonel FitzGerald reports up to date the surrender of 16 bohs and 62 branded dacoits.

At Ningyan, on the east side, on the 13th, Colonel Sartorious attacked the dacoits and killed 11, and captured an elephant, arms and ammunition, Our loss was one Beluchi wounded.

In the fighting at Hmawdaing on the 2th Major Aitkins commanding, our loss was one man of the Somersetshire, one man of the 23rd and one man of the Bombay Infantry killed; and 3 Somersetshire, one artillery man, one native officer and 2 sepoys wounded.

At an interview yesterday with some correspondents, the Burmese Thathanabaing expressed great satisfaction with the courtesy and consideration he and the Burmese received from the present rulers. Mandalay city and district, and the whole country, he said, was greatly improving. He was thankful for the relief given to the poor on the public works, and desired Government to restrain sales and the demolition of Buddhist monastic properties and buildings, and to cherish loyal Burmans. He regretted his inability to visit Lower Burma at present, but would do so when things had further improved here. He had written a letter to the Chief Commissioner, asking for the unification of both Burmas under one Thathanabaing, and was daily praying to devise measures to bring about peace, quietness and prosperity for all.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nepaul, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this evening.

Dec. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

Colombo: 15th 12-45 p.m., mail steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats hardening tendency.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 5¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ per cent. do	75½
4½ per cent. French Rêntes	110¼
Bar Silver	46¾

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

WE learn that very extraordinary weather is being experienced at Aurungabad. It has been raining there, off and on, since the 10th inst.; and when our correspondent wrote on Tuesday there were no signs of a break.

UNDER the title of *English Opinion on India* it is proposed to establish at Poona, with Mr. G. L. Ranade as editor, a monthly publication the object of which will be to furnish the opinion of leading statesmen and of the press in England on the affairs of this country.

THE agent of the Rubattino Company has received news from Hongkong of the safe arrival of the Domenico Balduino at that port yesterday. She was ten days overdue, having left Singapore on the 28th November. The cause of the delay was the reaking of her shaft.

IT is stated that Dr. E. Hultzsch, who recently came out to India to assist Dr. Burgess in his archæological researches, has succeeded in unravelling the mystery of the Pallava inscription from Amaravan, which had puzzled many epigraphists of note.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, who has been on a visitation tour to this Presidency, has returned to Calcutta.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Calcutta during the month of October last was 1,114, of whom 572 went to Demarara, and 542 to Trinidad.

AT the preliminary meeting in the Town Hall to consider the question of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, it was practically decided to hold the celebration during the cold season, pending the Viceroy's approval.

DEWAN RAM CHAND, a wealthy Punjabi and a desce dant of Dewan Mulraj of Multan, has given Rs. 50,000 to the fund for carrying out the Benares drainage scheme.

THE first meeting of the new session of the Supreme Legislative Council will held at Government House at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The business is expected to be of an almost formal character, owing to the departure of Mr. Ilbert, the late Law Member, and the assumption of office by Mr. Scoble, his successor. Leave will be asked to revise the lists of the standing and other Committees. Leave will also be asked to introduce a small Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE Government of Madras has decided that, from the 1st of April next, one-half of the cost of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, as well as of all charges on account of establishment and travelling expenses, are to be paid by local and Municipal funds.

MR. A. G. KENNY LEVICK, who has served for many years in H. M.'s Civil Service in the East, contemplates opening a preparatory college for Anglo-Indian youths at Geneva. Mr. Levick will be assisted by an efficient staff. The course of education will include, in addition to English, French and German (the last two being the languages spoken by the inhabitants), music, drawing and painting, lessons in Italian, Spanish, and Russian will also be given by professors from the local university to the pupils whose parents may wish that they should study those languages, it being the object to prepare pupils for the public schools and universities, as well as for the competitive examinations in connection with the Army and Civil Service. The terms are £75 per annum for children under twelve years and £90 for those above that age.

THE other day the *Statesman* passed some severe strictures on the *Indian Mirror* for fomenting race antipathy and thus disgusting those Europeans who would otherwise sympathise with native aspirations. The *Mirror* now turns round upon the *Statesman* and attacks Mr. Robert Knight, the editor, as follows:—"The *Statesman* has been long found out. If there is a journalist in India, who deserves the name of a Turncoat, it is he, the present editor of the *Statesman*. He changes his colour and character almost like a chameleon. Now he is an ardent friend of the natives, and now he is the reverse. Now he advocates the cause of the weak and the oppressed, and now he casts them off, always with one object in view—to serve his own interest."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"A very pretty scandal is exercising the minds of the good folks at Calcutta, and will supply Lord Dufferin with some solid food for digestion on his arrival. It is that Sir Rivers Thompson, in a recent Resolution on the administration of the Police Department for 1885, has expressed himself in such terms with regard to the action of the High Court in criminal cases, that the Chief Justice and Judges have, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, demanded that it should be cancelled, at the same time expressing in vigorous language their opinion as to the impropriety of their being criticised and censured by one to whom they hold themselves in no way subordinate. All this promises well for what the biographer of the late Mr. Justice Oonocol Mitter would have called 'a pretty kettle of fish.' Meanwhile outsiders who realise that Sir Rivers Thompson is responsible for the production in question, though probably he never wrote a line of it, are wondering how much longer a certain young lion of the Bengal Secretariat will be allowed to exercise his facile but not overdiscreet pen in ventilating his diatribes against the highest judicial authority."

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the excessive number of holidays taken by the Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court, when compared with the number taken at either of the other two Presidency Small Cause Courts, and they have accordingly called upon the local Government to inform them of the reasons which exist for so wide a difference. The number of holidays taken by the Judges of the Bombay Court of Small Causes is, it would appear, sixty-six days in all, and in Bengal forty-nine, whilst in Madras it totals up to ninety-eight. The matter has been referred to the Judges of the Small Cause Court for remarks, and they now have it under consideration.

IT is stated that Captain Taylor's further tenure of his appointment as Port Officer of Madras has not been limited to any specified term, but that the extension has been sanctioned by the Government of India to continue so long as the Madras Government are satisfied of his complete efficiency, both physically and mentally, for all the duties devolving upon him as Port Officer. There were a number of candidates in the field when it was thought there was a possibility of the Port Officership becoming vacant, including applications even from England.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company are about opening two branches, one of 33 miles, to Nepalgunge, a market town close to the Nepal frontier, and the other 40 miles long running north from Goruckpore. A modest ceremonial will mark the occasion of the Nepalgunge opening on the 17th instant, at which Colonel Forbes, Commissioner of Fyzabad, will preside.

THE Mr. Robertson who is announced by the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* to have been returned unopposed for Brighton, is Dr. Tindal Robertson, a graduate of Edinburgh University and a physician of repute who settled down in Brighton about eight years ago and has since taken an active interest in local politics. Some years ago Dr. Tindal Robertson suffered the total loss of his eyesight from glaucoma; his case as in the case of the late Mr. Fawcett the physical disabilities entailed by the terrible affliction have been surmounted by patience, energy and natural talent.

A MOVEABLE column from Bhamo, consisting of 250 men and two guns, under Colonel Homes, took Maulu on the 29th November. There were ambuscades on the way, and the rebel Myooke and his followers bravely defended themselves for some time in their stockade, which is described a marvel of strength. The fire of the guns at close quarters eventually drove them out, when they fled across the paddy fields pursued and fired on by the left of the attacking force. Ten or twelve bodies were found including some wounded, but their loss is believed to exceed this. Our force had no casualties, though some slight wounds occurred among the men. A garrison of 100 men has been left in Maulu and the remainder of the column has returned to Katha. Another column has just been despatched to the relief of Thila near Mawleit. Mownain near Woontho has fallen and been burnt; the Woon with about 200 refugees has come into Katha. Scarcity of food was the cause of their evacuating the place. They twice made sorties to procure grain, which could only be done by reaping the ripening paddy outside under fire; and as they lost fifteen men in their last sortie, they determined to evacuate.

IT has now been ascertained almost to a certainty that in the attack on Bhamo by a mixed gang of Shans, Burmese, and Chinese, on the 15th ult., 500 men armed only with dahs were to enter from the South and quietly murder the sick in hospital, and then fall upon the troops in the rear, who they hoped would in the confusion fall an easy prey, while a feint was being made on the east gate and thus attract the garrison. The Chinese taken up in the bazaar on suspicion of complicity in Corporal Laxton's murder, have been released, as no evidence has been elicited against them. A fine of Rs. 2,000 has been levied on the whole Chinese quarter, as the perpetrators have not been given up.

THE civilian instructors had some difficulty in maintaining discipline under the old system at Woolwich, and the relations between an inefficient professor and his pupils are exemplified in the following reminiscence which occurs in General Drayson's recently issued "Experiences of a Woolwich Professor":—"There was a civilian master once at the Academy who was of a timid nature, and who, when he gave marks for questions which the cadets considered inadequate, used to be subjected to the following experience. A cadet with a sharp pair of compasses would go to the table in the octagon, where this master sat, and would say: 'I think, sir, I have been treated very unfairly.' This remark was followed by the cadet digging his compasses into the table near the hand of the master. 'I ought to receive many more marks.' Another furious dig of the compasses. 'Your marks, Mr. ——, are, I consider, quite sufficient,' would be the reply of the master. 'I have been treated very unfairly, sir, and think it a great shame I have been given so few marks. I ought to have several more.' Another demonstration with the compasses. 'Well, Mr. ——, I will look over the question again, and see whether I can give you a few more.'"

AT the District Court of Batignolles, on Nov 25, the Indian Prince Soocheit Singh, who is supposed to have a claim against the British Government, was summoned to pay a small bill owing to a M. Cormier, the proprietor of the Hotel de la Poste, in the Rue Poisson. The Prince, in his defence, declared that he was in distress, the India Office having only paid him one instalment of a pension promised him three months ago. The judge accordingly gave the defendant until Dec. 21 to discharge his liability. "This same case of Soocheit Singh," writes a Paris correspondent, "is a grave puzzle to the English residents in Paris. The British Charitable Association and the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul have both helped him, whilst the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has also given him pecuniary assistance. Unless his supposed claim is an absolute myth, it is a positive disgrace to England to have this native of the Indian Empire, and who, according to his own account, is a man of high birth, going literally from door to door asking for help to keep him from starvation. If, on the other hand, Soocheit Singh is an impostor, then the sooner he is exposed the better."

IT is rather a fortunate thing that the Euphrates got rid of the cholera on her voyage home from Bombay. It appears that there are no hospital hulks at Portsmouth at present. If, therefore, the ship had arrived with cholera on board, she would have had to be kept in quarantine, without any means of discharging the sick, and the result could hardly have failed to be serious. *Truth* remarks that with heavily-laden troopships constantly arriving from the East, there ought to be full provision at Portsmouth to meet such an emergency.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is very likely that the 1st Cavalry H. C. and the 2nd Infantry H. C. from Hingoli will be ordered to Burma. Several corps have volunteered, but nothing definitely has been settled. The 3rd Cavalry H. C. and 3rd Infantry near Mandalay (Burma) seem to have won golden opinions in the present campaign.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Hyderabad Contingent's famous march of over 40 years ago, alluded to by the Viceroy, is nothing as compared with the march of the 2nd Cavalry H. C. from Mominabad to Aurungabad, a distance of 117 miles, in two days, in 1857, under Captain, now General, Abbott.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"I hear from India that the Finance Commissioners are very much impressed with the expense of the present organisation, by which two distinct staffs are kept up to administer the affairs of the Madras and Bombay armies, and that their report will contain a strong recommendation to Government to get the anomaly removed. It is easy enough, of course, for Commissioners to report, but it is quite another thing for the Government to carry out suggestions. The Simla Commissioners, it may be remembered, reported against the Presidency system also, and in favour of an army corps organisation; and the question of upsetting the Presidency arrangement was gone into pretty thoroughly some time ago. It was found, however, that there existed difficulties of which the Simla Commissioners had entirely failed to take cognisance, difficulties which rendered interference a much more serious matter than the public, who simply condemn the present duality of control, would seem to imagine. It may be doubted whether the Finance Commissioners, strong though their condemnation may be of the financial aspect of the matter, will prove themselves any more successful than the Commission on Army Administration was in getting rid of the Presidency Commander-in-Chief, with all their pickings, patronage, and army of 'brass caps.'"

THE same authority says with regard to a statement that the Duke of Connaught will only take the command of the Bombay Army for a "short term, as he will return to England next summer for the jubilee celebration." "I announced, when his Royal Highness left for India, that it was probable that he would return for the jubilee, and I believe this idea is still likely to be carried out, but it is not supposed that this will interfere with his command, which he would resume again in the autumn, and continue to hold for two years at the least, in absence of unforeseen contingencies. The Duke is very anxious to spend enough time in Bombay to allow of his acquiring a thorough insight into the routine duties of a chief command. His reasons will be obvious."

MADRAS is to lose her Adjutant General Brigadier-General W. K. Elles, C.B., for he is to succeed General Sir T. Baker as Adjutant-General in India. Sir T. Baker, K.C.B., succeeds to the command of the Rawul Pindi Division, rendered vacant by the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to the command of the Bombay Army.

H. E. THE VICEROY has presented a handsom medal to the 12th Royal Lancers, as a memento o his visit to the regiment, and of the pleasure he experienced in witnessing the display, given on that occasion in the Musical Ride and Lloyd Lindsay competition, at Agram. He also complimented the regiment on its appearance, and the manner in which it carried out the escort duties during his stay in Bangalore. The medal bears the Royal arms on one side, and the Earl of Dufferin's on the other. It will be competed for annually by the troops of the regiment at Lloyd Lindsay practice, and will be termed the "Viceroy Challenge Medal."

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

CAPTAIN WALSHE makes his usual appeal to the charitably disposed for contributions for the Christmas dinner at the Government Workhouse, and for the poor-box, which we are sorry to hear, is entirely empty at the present moment. Gifts of cast-off clothing, cakes or fruit will be equally acceptable, and any sum sent in will be readily acknowledged in our columns.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been announced that H. E. the Governor's Band is to play every Friday evening at the Esplanade Band-stand. Might not the same favour be conferred on the residents of Byculla by allowing the band to play at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evenings? The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band ought to be thanked for enlivening one occasionally. Lovers of music living outside the Fort scarcely have an opportunity of going to the Esplanade to hear the band play; their only resort is the Victoria Gardens, and when the Volunteer Band is advertised to play there, it makes the heart of the little ones bound, but still greater will their joy be if they hear that the sweet strains of H. E.'s Band is to break the monotony of the Gardens occasionally.—Yours, &c., BYCULLA.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER, 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N. —Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

288-86—R. Skipsey—Manukbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.

423-86—In person—Damji Bhoja and others vs. Cooverbai—In person.

For Consent Decree.

229-82—Cragie, L. and O.—Perozsha Rustomji Mogrelia and others vs. Navazbai and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

286-85—Balk. and B.—Khooshal Hurjewan vs. Merwanj Khurshedji—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

251-86—Hore, C. and B.—Dhurrumsey Meghji vs. Damodhur Meghji and others—Little, S. F. and N. and Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

243-86—J. C. Cama—(For pauper.)—Bibibai vs. Hussan bin Vulee Mahomed and others.—In person—W. and G.

298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c. vs. Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another.—Payne, G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

511-85—Tyabji and D.—Jaikissondas Hurkissondas vs. Bhugwandas Luckmidas—Shamrao P.

30-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Dewji Kessowji and another vs. Kanbai and others.—Hore, C. and B.

386-85—Mirza H. K.—Bai Maneckbai vs. Lookmanji Tyabji and others.

317-85—Mirza H. K.—Krishna Ruckmaji vs. Anundrao Narayen and others.

453-85—Tyabjee and D.—Jackeria Ayab vs. Kessowji Jadowji—Little, S. F. and N.

91-84—Balk. and B.—Chandbhoy Anundji and others vs. Mariambai and others—Tyabji and D.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P. G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S. F. and N.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C. C., P. G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L. S. F. and N.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hussonbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.—Winter and B.

299.86—Tyabjee and D.—The Hon. John Marriott vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

435-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Bhanbai vs. Thucker Damoder Nursey Syadi and others—Shamrao B. and Bicknell and K.

54-86—Bomonji and H.—Esmalji Moolla Mahomedally vs. Sonee Nana Jetha and others—Crawford and B.

81-86—Payne, G. and S.—Karmabbhai Fazulbhai vs. Mahmad Manfg, Co.—Pestonji and R.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Jan Mahomed and another—Craigie, L. and O.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Dec. 10.

THIS afternoon the remarkable series of strikingly impressive ceremonies, associated with the visit of his Excellency the Governor, culminated in the assemblage at which, in the presence of a score or more of the ruling princes of Kathiawar, one of their number, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, was formally invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, the recognition by his Sovereign of a reign of most enlightened and far-seeing enterprise of devotion to his people and loyalty to the Empire, and of an open-handed liberality as wisely directed as its gifts have been munificent. From all over the province its rulers had gathered in state in honour of the occasion, and this afternoon they were brought together, with the full pomp and elaborate ceremonial inseparable from oriental functions, at the Durbar summoned for the two-fold purpose of their own reception and of the delivery to the Maharaja of Bhownagar of his newly-conferred distinction. The shamiana pitched opposite the entrance to the Residency, not a hundred yards from the road-way, was approached by a handsome ornamental archway. The way to the place of the ceremony was lined with flags, and the canvas was outlined with hundreds of strips of colour. As one star differeth from another in glory, so do the rulers of the people in Kathiawar, and the differences are here very distinctly marked. To ensure sufficient time for a due observance of the rules of precedence, the minor Chiefs, with the sirdars and native nobles, were required to take their seats nearly an hour before the arrival of the Governor. This left vacant only the row of State chairs of gold or silver to be occupied by the later arrivals and those of his Excellency and the officers of the Agency. The Thakore Sahebs of Wadhwan, Rajkote, Limri, and Morvi, who belonged to the section in the classification of the Kathiawar states, arrived in succession at intervals of five minutes, and were received at the entrance of the tent by Mr. Whitworth, as the Deputy of the Political Agent, Captain Fenton, in the absence of the Under-Secretary to Government, conducting them to their seats. Soon after three the muster of the Chiefs entered upon another stage with the arrival of the first of the premier class. The earliest of the fifteen gun rajahs to appear on the scene was the ruler of Dhrangadra, escorted by Mr. Younghusband, the venerable figure of the Jam of Navanagar next showing up, with Mr. Fitzgerald on duty with his Highness. The dashing up for the third time of a cavalry escort and the third salute of fifteen guns fired from the maidan, where F-2 of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Gordon, were doing their work with he regularity of clockwork, announced the arrival of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, conducted by Captain Ferris, but his entrance was for a time deferred. The Thakore's followers, who had accompanied their prince, left him at a tent pitched at the side of the shamiana, and marched to their chairs behind the only one now vacant in the front line. Continuing their carefully graduated scale, the gunners at half-past three fired their seventeen rounds in honour of his Excellency, but a few minutes intervened before the word of command, given by Captain Steel to the guard of honour from the East Yorkshire Regiment sounding through the tent, announced to its occupants that the president of the durbar was about to make his appearance. His Excellency wore the Windsor uniform and looked extremely well, notwithstanding his exertions of the preceding days and the long journey which so speedily followed the indisposition which had post dated the proceedings by a couple of days. Pacing slowly to the dais in the midst of a procession composed of his personal staff and the officers of the Agency, his Excellency took his seat in a huge silver chair, cushioned with satin of emerald green. In the procession were Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Secretary to Government, Colonel Wodehouse, Acting Political Agent, Colonel Hancock, Military Secretary, Colonel Lyttelton, Private Secretary, Mr. J. Monteath, C.S., Surgeon-Major Irving, Captains Phayre and Herbert, and the native Aide-de-Camp, and it was joined by the officers of the Agency. The interior of the shamiana was now a scene of richest splendour and gorgeous colouring, such as must have dumbfounded the solitary specimen of the travelling M.P.—Dr. Farquharson—who viewed the unaccustomed spectacle from the cross-benches behind the Governor's shining throne. Right and left of the dais, in two long lines of purple and gold and indeed of almost every hue known Eastern to dyers, sat the Rajkumar College boys. The heir to the Bhownagar gadi and the Raja of Kolhapur were at the head of these student princes, so birdlike in their restless movements, their beady black eyes and the tropical opulence of colour everywhere displayed about their persons. In the durbar but not of the durbar Lady Reay occupied a seat to the rear of the Kumars, Mrs. Lytteiton and Miss Wodehouse having arrived with her Excellency as the assembly was being constituted. At the back of the shamiana were shown the Delhi banners of Navanagar, Dhrangadra and Bhownagar. From the right of the Governor to the entrance of the Durbar tent was a line of princes and chiefs displaying an infinite variety of costume. No two were dressed, turbaned, or jewelled alike, and though innumerable changes in shape and colour had been rung by the court costumiers on the figures of their princes, the massing of the finery of upwards of a score of Chiefs was wonderfully picturesque. The ruler of the State, in whose capital the durbar was held, stood almost alone in not putting on his richest robes, and though a family bereavement forbade any marked personal display on his part, the white mourning dress of the Rajah of Rajkote was set off with a *cummerbund* of flowered silk as gaily coloured as the silks of Burma, and a full turban of indigo. In the absence of the Nawab of Junagadh, busily engaged in preparing for the Governor's reception in his own State, the Jam of Navanagar headed this memorable muster of the Kathiawar princes, and the position was thus filled, not inappropriately, by one of the oldest of the old generation. Age has bowed his form and dimmed his eye, but the Jam still bears himself with the dignity of one who has been a mighty hunter and has accumulated a record of lions, tigers and panthers slain, such as it would be hard to beat. Save for the swagger puggaree of the Jam, a towering edifice of red and gold, the aged prince with his gold braided black coat was almost as plainly attired as the Thakore of Rajkote. Mansinghji, the Dhrangadra Chief, though also one of the old school, was dressed as for a ball-room, and wore a long muslin robe over an inner tightly-fitting jacket of pink satin. His jewellery included anklets of gold worn above the boots. Then came three Chiefs who have passed through the Rajkumar College, and than whom it would be difficult to find among the princes of India a more popular trio of rulers. Morvi was attired with much elegance in some finely woven fabric, bespangled with gold, and displayed a quantity of jewellery, his neklaces of brilliants and pearls and earrings of diamonds with emerald pendants being specially admired. Wudhwan appeared in black velvet, richly embroidered, and a finely jewelled puggaree, from which dangled a fringe of exquisite pearls. Limri, undoubtedly the Beau Brummel of the Kathiawar Chiefs, was in dark velvet, so profusely embroidered as to leave the pile little more than discernible beneath a thickly overlaid design of leafy sprays worked with exquisite delicacy. His unmentionables were of pale gold and white satin, and a Marwar puggaree in red and gold, worn jauntily on the head, was substituted for the heavy snake-like folds generally favoured by his fellow chiefs. Below these princes were the places for the Thakores of Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, and Vala, the Chiefs of Jasdan and Manavadar, the Thakore of Muli, the Chief of Bajana, the Thakores of Virpur and Malia, the Desai of Patri, the Chiefs of Gavridad, Pal, Kotharia and Vadali. The first indication of the unusual ceremony about to take place in the Durbar was the placing of four silver chairs upon the embroidered rugs fronting the dais. These were intended for the use of members of the Star of India, three of whom at once took the more prominent places specially assigned to them—the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, K.C.S.I., the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, K.C.S.I., and General Keatinge C.S.I. The fourth seat remained unoccupied. Mr. Lee-Warner then informed his Excellency that his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, Rawal Shri Sir Takht Singji Jaswant Singji, K.C.S.I., was waiting to receive the insignia of a G.C.S.I. and the grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress conferring this dignity upon his Highness. A nod from the Governor, apparently as full of significance as that of Lord Burleigh, and the Political Secretary departed in search of the Maharaja, whom he returned with after a momentary absence and led up to the dais. The stalwart and dignified figure of the Thakore Saheb was the cynosure of all eyes as his Highness bowed low to Lord Reay and stood waiting the next step. His dress was rich and characteristic, and was admirably set off by the fine presence of the Maharaja. His coat of black velvet, broidered with gold, was almost hidden by the long cloak of pale blue, up borne by two tiny pages which trailed behind; whilst a fine aigrette of precious stones and a jewelled ostrich plume, with some superb emeralds depending from its beautiful setting, ornamented the intertwined red and gold folds of a handsome puggaree. Still his Excellency made no sign until Mr. Lee-Warner read the formal grant of her Majesty, a document chiefly noteable from the fact that its signature "Randolph S. Churchill" recalled that noble lord's brief tenure of office as Secretary for India. Then his Excellency rose and addressed his Highness in the terms prescribed for the ceremony:—

> In public Durbar I hereby deliver to your Highness the grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, conferring upon you the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order and the honourable insignia of the Star of India, of which most Exalted Order her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander.

The collar of gold, which his Excellency had received from Mr. Lee-Warner, was adjusted by him around his Highness, the Political Secretary attached the badge to the crown in the centre of the ribbon, and with the adjustment of the Star of the Order by the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra as the junior Knight Commander present, the investiture was complete. His Excellency shook hands heartily with the new Knight Grand Commander, who was then permitted to take his seat in Durbar, his pages who were in white satin standing behind his State chair over which they disposed the mantle under their charge. The three members of the Order also resumed their seats, and the introduction of the Chiefs to the Governor was proceeded with the nazars presented being touched and remitted. Chiefs of the Sixth and Seventh Classes brought up the rear, and these having gone back to their places, his Excellency rose and addressed the Durbaris in the terms which I have already telegraphed you. Its conclusion was marked by an outburst of applause, again renewed when the Political Secretary had read a Guzerati translation of the speech for the enlightenment of the many present, whose knowledge of English had not enabled them to follow the original. With the distribution of attar and *pan* the Durbar was at an end.

The Durbar was followed in the evening by a State banquet given at the guest camp, where the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar has throughout the week entertained a large number of visitors with the most profuse hospitality. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay were immediately supported by Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, General and Mrs. Keatinge, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. Lee-Warner, Colonel and Mrs. Lyttelton, Colonel Fellowes, Mr. M. M. Bhownagri, and the Agency and militar officers, the company numbering nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar was present, but during the banquet occupied a side table, where he was joined in the course of the evening by several of his fellow Chiefs, including the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi, Limri, Rajkote and Wadhwan, the Thakores of Laktar, Sayla and Vala, the Chiefs of Manavadar, Muli, Maba and Gidad. His Highness was accompanied by Dewan Vittaldas Samaldas, Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas, (Revenue Commissioner), Mr. Lakshmishanker (Customs Commissioner), Dr. Burjorji Byramji, and other officials and the ministers of Dhrangadra, Morvi and Limri also arrived with their respective Chiefs. The Bhownagar State band was in attendance, as well as that of the East Yorkshire Regiment. After dessert his Highness, having joined their Excellencies and the other guests, rose and said:—

> Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in giving you a toast, which is dear to all our hearts. It is that of our beloved Queen-Empress. We look forward with joy to the Jubilee of her gracious reign. May she live and rule for many happy years yet.

Then came the toast of the Governor and Lady Reay, which was proposed by the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar in the following terms, and drunk with great heartiness:—

> Ladies and Gentlemen,—The next toast which I wish to give you is that of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The address in which we welcomed their Excellencies last Wednesday expressed our esteem for them, and their fame is so well known now in India, that all that I have to do is to wish with all my heart that they may be blessed with perfect health to fulfil their high and benevolent functions for the welfare of those who have the good fortune to be committed to their care.

His Excellency the Governor, in responding to the toast, said:—

> Your Highnesses, Thakore Sahebs, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank your Highness for the very kind manner in which you have proposed our health. I have also to thank you in our own name and in the name of all our English friends here present for the very princely hospitality which you have been pleased to extend to us during these days. (Cheers.) We have been received here with that Oriental hospitality for which we know India and this province have always been far-famed, but to the Oriental virtues of hospitality you have added the many Western virtues which are apparent to all. We know that your Highness in encouraging education and in developing the means of locomotion has done that which our own magnates at home like to do for our people. We have therefore been reminded that in coming into Kathiawar it was like coming to an English or to a Scotch county. (Laughter and cheers.) It has accordingly been to me a source of the utmost gratification that I have been allowed by my most gracious Sovereign to hand to you this afternoon in durbar those insignias which you have so well and so wisely earned, and to which I am sure in years to come you will do full honour and justice. (Cheers.) We are aware that one of our statesmen said of the Order of the Garter, "What I like in it is that there is no nonsense of merit about it" (Renewed laughter.) Well, nobody will venture on such an assertion with reference to the Star of India, because there is a good deal of merit attaching to its recipients, and certainly in your Highness's case it has been earned through your varied personal and direct efforts to increase the prosperity of your subjects. I have not only had great pleasure in making your Highness's acquaintance, but in seeing the good work which is done by your fellow Chiefs. When I came here and was conducted—I may say personally conducted by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi (laughter and cheers)—I could not help being reminded of a very familiar scene in the county with which my ancestors were very directly connected, and with which I am still bound by many ties of friendship and affection. I refer to the county of Sutherland, where I believe the Duke of Sutherland personally conducts his guests and drives the engine. (More laughter.) Now, you must on this auspicious occasion allow me to utter a wish which implies a compliment, viz., that you and your fellow Chiefs may continue to extend railways as you have done hitherto, and I hope railways of *one* gauge. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I am afraid that at this moment we have or shall have soon in Kathiawar three different gauges: the broad gauge, the metre gauge, and now the Thakore Saheb of Morvi has established another gauge. It is, however, fair to say that it was not his Highness's intention to make a railway, but that the Government of India have promoted his line to be a railway, showing thereby the importance they attached to his Highness's development of the General Hancock, one of the greatest authorities in the matter of railways in India, and I cordially agree with him on this point, holds that it does not so much matter what the gauge is, but that whatever the gauge may be, it should be one for all India. There are a great many matters in which it is unimportant that we should be on one gauge in which diversity of gauge may be admitted. Educational institutions may with impunity be varied in the different States of Kathiawar, likewise hospitals. As long as the schools and hospitals suit your subjects, the more schools and hospitals you establish the better. But in all matters of communications and of trade it is essential that India should have one gauge. I am sure your Highness and your fellow Chiefs will acknowledge that with a maximum of self-government and decentralization your States will derive the utmost benefit—more and more as the resources of your States are developed—from the constant, rapid and unfettered intercourse with other parts of the Indian Empire facilitated and rendered secure by British rule. Let me illustrate the evils of a break of gauges by the unknown adventures of Brown, Jones and Robinson. (Laughter.) Brown I believe, had stuffed his pockets with Prussian money, Jones had his pockets filled with Bavarian money, and Robinson's pockets contained nothing but Baden money. Those were not the days of railways but of steamers. When this happy triumvirate tried to land at Mayence they were stopped because not one of them had a Hessian coin. (Renewed laughter.) To agriculture, industry and trade in your different States what I have ventured to one gauge will prove most beneficial. (Cheers.) My first visit to Kathiawar has taught me this lesson, that its Chiefs are fully aware of the noble task which has been handed down to them, and I have also realised during my short stay what his Excellency

the Viceroy in one of his late speeches so justly said, that it was difficult to conceive of a more enviable position in life than that of a great Indian prince. This is all the more true when that position, as in your case, Thakore Saheb, has not been made the means of gratifying your own vanity or ministering to your own pleasure, but has been made the means of improving the moral and material welfare of your own subjects, and of adding to the lustre of this great province. We all feel that in you Kathiawar has been honoured, and that in your person to-day the Sovereign has also honoured your fellow Chiefs. (Cheers.) I feel that during my short sojourn in India I am not likely to experience any greater pleasure than that of having witnessed on my visit to Kathiawar all the good work that has been done by you and your fellow Chiefs. I believe that if we go on at the rate at which we are now progressing we shall have in Kathiawar more railways than in almost any other part of India, looking at the area of the Province. I am told that whereas we have two hundred miles now, we may look forward within a measurable space of time to having four hundred miles. Your Highness and your fellow Chiefs should take for your motto, that which seems to have guided many of your actions hitherto, namely, the motto Excelsior. I now have the honour of proposing your Highness's health on this auspicious occasion, congratulating you most heartily in the name of this distinguished company on the honour which has been conferred on your Highness by the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.)

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, in replying to the toast, which had been greeted with musical honours, said :—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank your Excellency most sincerely for the kind manner in which you were pleased to propose the toast of my health, and the rest of this brilliant company for receiving it so well. Your kind reference to me has touched me deeply. I need hardly assure you that I regard with feelings of great gratification the ceremony which your Excellency has performed this afternoon. (Cheers.) It is a proud day for me to be recognised publicly by the representative of the Queen-Empress as one whose administration of his State has so conduced to the happiness of his subjects as to commend itself to the approval of her Imperial Majesty. And my pleasure at this event is all the greater from the thought that such approval comes from a Sovereign whose personal regard for the welfare of India and its various peoples, and the benevolence of whose rule over them—of which she has given marked proof by the interest she has evinced in the Colonial and India Exhibition held in London this year—has made her beloved and revered throughout the length and breadth of this vast Empire as monarch before has seldom been. (Loud cheers.) It will afford me sincere pleasure if your Excellency will convey to the Queen-Empress the sentiments of my devoted attachment to the British Government, and of my personal reverence for her Majesty. It now remains for me to express my high sense of the graceful manner in which so illustrious a representative of her Majesty as yourself has conferred upon me the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India ; and to cherish a hope that I may be permitted by the grace of God to continue to fulfil the duties of my position in future for the increasing well-being of my subjects. (Cheers.) And now it is with much pleasure I give you the toast of the health of my friend Colonel Wodehouse. This province has not had a more worthy political agent. (Cheers.)

This toast was also received with the utmost cordiality, and Colonel Wodehouse made the following response :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the manner in which you have proposed my health to the company assembled here, and the kind way in which it has been received here. I consider myself very fortunate in being acting political agent at a time when the Governor and his consort are visiting Kathiawar, for such a visit has never before taken place, and also when one of our principal Chiefs has been decorated with the highest Order which her Majesty bestows on Indian princes. I therefore feel very proud that I happen to be fulfilling the position of political agent at this time. In a speech which your Excellency made yesterday at the hospital, you mentioned that political agents were by many people erroneously thought to be at variance with their chiefs, and that they were constantly engaged in controversy. I can speak on behalf of those engaged in Kathiawar that all of us, uncovenanted, military and civil, get on admirably with our chiefs. (Cheers.) We are all excellent friends with them, and we work exceedingly well and very harmoniously together. Of course where interests are so varied there must be differences of opinion on some subjects ; still, the wish of every one of us is to do justice and to act with fairness to the interest of all. (Cheers.) I must not sit down without thanking Mr. Fitzgerald for all that he has done on the occasion of this visit. I left him here making preparations for the proper reception of their Excellencies : I am glad to think that those arrangements have given general satisfaction, and his Excellency has told me that he has been greatly pleased with them. (Cheers.) To Mr. Younghusband my thanks are also due, his arrangements were so excellent that he brought us in within three minutes of the time laid down for the arrival. It is very easy for the political agent to write out orders, it is to those who carry them out so faithfully, like Mr. Younghusband and Mr. Fitzgerald, that the credit is really due. Those who have been the guests of his Highness are better able than I am to judge how admirably Mr. Fitzgerald has arranged everything. My very best thanks are due to him, and I am sure the other assistants in those parts of the province which his Excellency is about to visit will do equally well. I will conclude, your Highness, by most heartily congratulating you personally as a friend on the high honour you have received to-day. (Cheers.)

His Highness finally proposed the health of General Keatinge, who made a brief response, thanking the Thakore Saheb and declaring that within the past few days he had been utterly overwhelmed and demoralised by the many kindnesses he had received during his visit.

In the course of the evening two deputations waited on his Highness the Thakore Saheb at the Bhownagar camp to present congratulatory addresses. The first of these was from a number of his Highness's Nagar subjects not at present in the employ of the State. It was signed by Messrs. Magunlal Bapubhai, Dewan of Nowanagar ; Savilal Govindram, Daftadar to the Political Agency, Kathiawar ; Ratilal Chhotamlal, Chief Kharbari, Wadhwan ; Parbhashankar Dalpatram, Karbhari, Manavadar State ; and Samaldas Chhaganlal, companion to the young Chiefs of Gadhka and Shahpur. The address ran as follows :—

May it please your Highness,—We, the undersigned request your Highness's permission to present this short and humble address on behalf of those of your Highness's Nagar subjects who are at present not in your Highness's employ. In so doing we beg most respectfully to tender on their as well as our behalf our most heart-felt and loyal congratulations to your Highness on the very marked distinction conferred on your Highness by the investiture of the insignia of the Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. As loyal subjects of your Highness we cannot but take leave to state that it gives us peculiarly unqualified pleasure to see this rare honour done to your Highness ; and that to none of your Highness's subjects can this congratulatory occasion be of greater pride than it is to your Highness's present addressors. For we belong to a community which is under so much obligation to your Highness and to your Highness's predecessors, and whose connection with your Highness's State is of so long a duration, that whatever social or political status it at present occupies is all due to the various kindnesses and confidence shown by your Highness and your Highness's predcessors from time to time to the representatives of our community who had the rare and most enviable privilege to fill up some of the most responsible posts of trust and honour under your Highness's service, and your Highness we trust will find that the confidence reposed in them has been well deserved. It will not be out of place, your Highness, to embrace this as a most suitable opportunity for us to give an expression to the deep sense of indebtedness in which your Highness has placed the members of our community and your Highness's other subjects by the expenditure of enormous sums of money in providing necessary works of public utility for the comfort and convenience of the thousands under your Highness's care. These works are so numerous and of so varied a nature that it would be, we fear, intruding too much on your Highness's kindness and valuable time to even briefly refer to all of them, for we are fully conscious of the innumerable calls on your Highness's precious and limited time. We would only beg leave therefore to mention the two principal works of public utility which stand out so conspicuously among all of these and bear an indelible impress of your Highness's very liberal, munificent and enlightened administration. We refer firstly to the construction of a railway, at so enormous a cost as 70 lacs of rupees, from your Highness's capital city of Bhavnagar to Wadhwan, a terminus of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. This was the first work that inaugurated the commencement of your Highness's very illustrious reign ; and secondly to the opening of the Samaldas College at Bhavangar, which was founded with a two-fold object of providing rich intellectual food for your Highness's subjects straying here and there outside Bhavnagar in search for the same, as also to perpetuate the memory of our late lamented brother and your Highness's able Divan, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas. These works of public utility we have singled out for our mention, because these two together alone will not fail to contribute to the civilization of those that profit by them, inasmuch as they are calculated to effect a material and moral as well as intellectual improvement in the condition of your Highness's subjects. So that these two and the various others, too numerous to be enumerated, that have been started and opened at Bhavnagar bring Bhavnagar in the van of native States, and it justly occupies a most prominent position in the annals of the Chiefdom of India. It is not without a feeling of just and honest pride that we say all this, because as your Highness's loyal subjects we have every reason to be proud of having in your Highness a very liberal, magnanimous and enlightened ruler. But what gives us greater pride is that your Highness's enlightened administration reflects credit on our brothers on whose happy selection as Divans your Highness's choice has, from time to time, fallen. We assure your Highness that even these Divans, chief among whom we take leave to mention with just pride, the now retired but able and venerable late Divan Gowerishanker Udayshanker, Esq., C.S.I., and the late lamented, able and astute Divan Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, however shrewd and competent they have been and are, would not have been able to do all that they have done under your Highness's direction, had they not been cordially supported with firmness by your Highness, and had there not existed those relations of perfect harmony and mutual confidence that ought to exist between a ruler and his ministers, a confidence which is essentially necessary for the successful conduct of the administration of a State, whether large or small. For fear that we have trespassed too much upon your Highness's very valuable time, or that we should be considered too prolix, we beg, your Highness, to conclude this short and respectful address, with a prayer to the Almighty Creator that He may grant long life and prosperity to your Highness to enjoy this and still greater honours, and that your Highness's relations with all those on whom your Highness's graces shine, may remain for ever undisturbed.

His Highness, who was accompanied by the whole of his personal staff, as well as the Dewan Saheb, the Revenue and Customs Commissioners, Mr. M. M. Bhownagri and Dr. Burjorji, very cordially received the deputation and made the following reply :—

Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for the kind address which you have just read. I appreciate the high sentiments which have prompted you to express yourself in the manner you have done, and it is extremely gratifying to me that the high honour which the Queen-Empress has been pleased to bestow on me should be a source of rejoicing to any portion of my subjects. I thank you again for your very kind sentiments.

The seecond address was presented on behalf of the Kathiawar Lang Library, and bore the signatures of Mr. Gopalji Surbhai Desai, the president, Mr. Saivailal Govindram Desai, the hon. secretary and others. It ran :—

May it please your Highness,—We, the undersigned, most respectfully beg permission to wait upon your Highness on behalf of the Kathiawar Lang Library, and offer our warmest congratulations upon this grand and auspicious occasion. About five years ago we had the honour to wait upon your Highness upon a similar occasion, and we were then bold enough to express our hopes that still higher honours were in store for you. It is therefore a source of real pride and pleasure to us to find that in so short a time your Highness's further acts of distinguished liberality and public virtues have been so much approved by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, that she has been again pleased to raise your Highness to the very high position of a Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a distinction rarely bestowed by our beloved Empress. In conferring the insignia of this Exalted Order upon your Highness our august Sovereign has as it were honoured the whole of Kathiawar and Guzerat. This literary institution, representing as it does one of the most important intellectual movements in Kathiawar, cannot but participate in the universal joy spread over the land, especially because your Highness both personally and as the chief of a very distinguished State has always been our liberal patron and supporter. In conclusion, we most fervently pray the Almighty Creator may grant your Highness a long life to enjoy this high distinction, to receive still higher and higher marks of Royal favour in future, and to win the heart-felt blessings of your numerous subjects by a just, beneficient and enlightened rule.

His Highness, in acknowledging the address read to him, said :—

Gentlemen,—I am gratified to receive your congratulations on the present auspicious event. The Lang Institute has had always my best wishes, and I am glad to know it is in a flourishing condition. I thank you again sincerely for your kind thought in coming to me on this occasion with a message of your goodwill.

ARRIVAL AT GONDAL.

GONDAL, DEC. 11.

IMMEDIATELY after yesterday's Durbar in the camps of the various Chiefs preparations were made for departure, and before morning the roads leading from Rajkote were already full of life and bustle from the masses of horsemen, the trains of bullock carts and carriages, gunners, infantry and sowars returning homewards. The guest camp adjoining the Residency has throughout the week been such a centre of festivity that those who had been the fortunate guests of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar turned their backs upon the tents with keen regret. The arrangements of the little canvas village were perfect in every detail, and the visitors have had to accept with resignation that position which King Gama found so trying in having "nothing at all to grumble at." Mr. F. S. V. Fitzgerald acted as the representative of his Highness, and was not only a thoroughly genial spirit in this capacity, but displayed a rare talent for organisation in connexion with the *tamashas* of the week, the success of which will make the visit of Lord and Lady Reay long remembered in Kathiawar history. With the drive to Junagadh before them, the Governor and his party were obliged to make an early start this morning. They were accordingly on their way as soon as day had fairly dawned, and by nine o'clock had accomplished the first section of the journey as far as Gondal. Lord and Lady Reay were accompanied by Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, General and Mrs. Keatinge, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. Monteath, Surgeon-Major Irving, and Captain Phayre ; the Military Secretary and Mrs. Lyttelton having left in order to pay a flying visit to Delhi, whilst the tour of his Excellency is in progress. At Ribda four sowars belonging to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal's body-guard joined the escort, and the Governor's carriages were met shortly afterwards at Ashapuree by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Assistant Political Officer, Mr. Bezanji Merwanji, the Chief Karbhari of the State, and Mr. Ganesh Govind, the State Engineer. Entering the capital in procession, headed by the State banner and elephant, the Rissala sowars, the Gondal police and the Arab guard, and with the carriages of the State officials bringing up the rear, Lord and Lady Reay drove direct to the new guest house. This is one of many admirable buildings springing up around the city. The house had been specially fitted up for to-day's visit, and a fine ornamental arch of fresh greenery towered fifty feet in the air at the entrance to the compound. The Gondal artillery fired a salute as the carriages passed within the compound, where a guard of honour composed of the State police, a fine body of men doing excellent service, was stationed during the Governor's stay. This lasted only three hours, but in this short period Lord Reay was enabled to gain a very favourable impression of the city, and the excellent spirit in which the administration is being conducted. The absence of the Thakore Saheb, who is in England pursuing his medical studies, deprived the visit to his fine palace within the city of much of its interest. Lord and Lady Reay had an interview with the mother of his Highness, and afterwards drove around the city wall to where the Kailass Bagh is situated. This flourishing garden has every appearance of being under careful supervision, and with the fountains playing in honour of the Governor's visit, it seemed indeed a charming retreat. His Excellency also visited the experimental farm and spent some little time in questioning the members of one of the classes, expressing as he took his leave his warm approval of the scheme.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE ON THE USE OF STIMULANTS.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE caused some amusement on Tuesday, at the meeting at Manchester of the Church of England Temperance Society, by a sketch of his experience as a teetotaller. He said that many years ago he signed a conditional pledge. He went on very well until towards the close of the second year, and then he broke down utterly. His doctor told him he would either have to give up half his work or take some light stimulants with his principal meals. It was ridiculous to think of giving up half his work ; therefore he tried the stimulus, and he never had the symptoms again. He supposed he was one of the thousands who had not the power of easily digesting great masses of food, and could not engage in active mental labour without nervous excitement. Thousands of men doing the greater part of the intellectual work of England belonged to the same class, and it would be monstrous for these men either to commit suicide or give up half their work, so they were bound to take the stimulus. He, however, observed a rigid rule—never to drink alcoholic liquor except at meal-times.

THE C. D. ACT IN BOMBAY.

THE following petition for the withdrawal of the C. D. Act was recently presented to the Governor in Council by the Rt. Rev. Louis George Mylne, Bishop of Bombay ; the Very Rev. Joseph Anthony Willy, S. J., (pro Vicar Apostolic of Bombay) ; the Hon. Herbert Mills Birdwood M.A., LL. M., the Hon. Vishvanath N. Mandlik C.S.I. ; James Thomas Hathornwaite, M.A., Professor of Mathematics Elphinstone College ; the Rev. Geo. Bowen ; the Rev. T. Greig ; J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S. &c &c.

That your Petitioners, encouraged by the recent abolition of the Contagious Diseases (Women) Acts as lately applicable to garrison and seaport towns in the United Kingdom, pray your Excellency in Council to withdraw the Indian Contagious Diseases Act from application to the City and Island of Bombay as applied there in 1880.

We enter our protest against the whole principle upon which such Acts are based, namely, that *any* gain to the health of the community can compensate for the injury to public morals which must follow as the inevitable result, when prostitution is so recognised by Government as to be placed in the position of a protected and sanctioned calling.

It is matter of every day experience that the resistance of the individual conscience to the dictates of passion, especially among the young and the sorely tempted, can be better aided by organized public opinion than by almost any other influence which could be named.

This influence can be maintained in its full strength so long only as it is felt by a young man that the brand of public reprobation is stamped upon commerce with prostitutes.

The direct effect of the Act under consideration is the withdrawal of this most potent influence as far as the Government of the country is concerned. It tends necessarily to leave the impression upon the public mind that, in the eyes of Government, incontinence deserves no deeper stigma than attaches to a necessary evil. In a word, it is the inevitable tendency of the regulation of postitution by the State to throw the weight of public authority rather into the scale of lust than into that of self-control. But, if the pleasures of vice, even when hidden and proscribed, prove in innumerable instances too much for the self-respect of our young men, we would ask what must be the result of its temptations when prostitution is protected and recognised by the State.

Could it be granted that the gain to the public health were as widespread as it is asserted to be by the warmest supporters of such Acts, still we protest that no physical benefit could compensate for their demoralising effect upon the community at large.

But we desire further to call the attention of Government to the fact that an induction from the most trustworthy statistics collected in various countries where Acts such as these have been in force, tended steadily to the discredit of their effectiveness for the single purpose for which they exist. It is admitted both bythe police and the medical authorities that the Act has been practically a failure in Bombay.

The utmost that is claimed for the English Acts by the majority of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat to report upon their working, is that the number of soldiers fit to appear upon parade on any given day has been increased by 5·38 per 1,000 through their operation in the prevention of primary syphilis.[*] A strong minority in the same Committee denied even this degree of benefit. And we believe it to be an admitted fact[†] that the particular form of disease with which the general public is most concerned, namely, secondary, or constitutional syphilis, has undergone no diminution whatever from the operation of the Acts in the United Kingdom, but, on the contrary, has been steadily on the increase among the population "protected" by them. We dwell with special insistence upon this point, because the protection of the innocent and the yet unborn is the one great philanthropical argument in favour of the Acts which we condemn, and was pressed with corresponding emphasis by eminent medical officers in the employ of the Government of Bombay, at the time when the Act was re-introduced in 1880. We would further point out, in passing, that the value of the statistics submitted to the Government of Bombay with regard to the working of the Act is to a great degree vitiated by the prominence given to primary, as compared with secondary, disease.

But again, we would submit that, in dealing with the physical aspect of the regulation of vice by the State, a whole set of considerations have to be taken into account which have no influence on tables of statistics. Government can obtain returns of the number of persons treated for venereal diseases in each year : no tables will show how many constitutions are undermined for life by the premature and excessive indulgence which prevails wherever the tone of public morality becomes relaxed, and illicit sexual unions are encouraged. To the direct encouragement of such indulgence we believe that "Contagious Diseases Acts" tend by inevitable moral sequence.[‡] And on this ground we fearlessly maintain that the most trustworthy statistics of venereal disease are necessarily and inveitably misleading as guides to the effect on the public health, of the recognition of prostitution by the State.

Finally, we protest against the continued applicaton of this Act on the ground adopted by the National Association for the repeal of similar Acts in the United Kingdom :—That it is "arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional, because its penal clauses are applied only to the weaker sex, deprive women of the protection hitherto afforded them by the Common Law, and place the personal freedom and dignity of all women in the subjected districts at the mercy of the police."

Our contention against the Contagious Diseases Act turns then upon four cardinal points.

1st.—We deny that an induction from the widest collection of facts tends to show that such Acts have been successful in the prevention of that form of disease which is of most importance to the public at large, or that they have succeeded, save to a very small extent, even in diminishing primary syphilis.

2nd.—We deny that any diminution in the prevalence of venereal disease can be taken as a gain to the physical condition of the community, if it be remembered—as it ever ought to be—that the diminution of the actual disease is gained at the cost of the direct encouragement of premature and excessive indulgence.

3rd.—We maintain that even had the Acts been successful to the degree which is claimed on their behalf by their most enthusiastic supporters, still the gain to the health of the community is not to be looked upon as a compensation for the outrage to the first principles of morality which is entailed in the recognition and protection of vice by the State which is bound to discourage it.

4th.—We maintain that, "even if some physical benefits were proved, they could not justify legislation of which the aim is to remove the direct danger to health involved in the practice of prostitution, at the expense of the creation of a class of women without the pale of constitutional right and the protection of the Common Law, and *involuntarily* subject to the arbitrary control of the police."

His Excellency in Council sent the following reply through Mr. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Secretary to Government :—

I have had the honour to place before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your Memorial (without date) praying for the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act from application to the City of Bombay.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that his Excellency the Governor in Council, while regarding your representation with respect, is satisfied from the reports received from time to time, that much practical benefit, more especially as regards the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy who have been stationed in Bombay, has accrued from the careful and judicious manner in which the Act has been worked in the City of Bombay. In support of this statement I am directed to refer you to the last report received from the Surgeon-General on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act for the six months ending 31st May, 1886, a copy of which is enclosed, and to inform you that Government in these circumstances are not prepared to comply with your request.

The Bishop of Bombay, in forwarding the reply of the Government to the gentlemen, who signed the petition, says :—

Our Memorial raised more than one question, which I still venture to regard as of greater importance than the number of cases of primary syphilis prevented or mitigated in this City, questions, namely, of the moral and the wider physical bearings of the measures adopted for that purpose. These questions are absolutely ignored in the reply which it is my duty to submit to you. And this tacit refusal to acknowledge them is rendered even more painfully significant by the expression of personal respect which our Memorial has elicited from Government. For the inevitable conclusion to be drawn both from the words and from the silence of Government is that, even when his Excellency in Council has been approached by persons, and in a manner, which necessitate respectful attention, no consideration, moral or physical, is considered of sufficient account to be discussed, except the effectiveness of the means which have been adopted for diminishing primary disease.

It has not been found that, what I must call, this cynical attitude can be maintained in English public life, and I cannot believe that, even under the political conditions of this country, such treatment of such a question can maintain itself in the long run if the pressure of public opinion be perseveringly and judiciously applied to it.

I have to propose to you that copies of our Memorial, of the reply of Government, and of this letter, be sent to the principal newspapers of the Presidency and to the National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

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[*] The returns affecting the health of the Navy has been shown to be absolutely delusive. *Vide* pp. 6 and 7 of accompanying Pamphlet.

[†] *Vide* Parliamentary Paper 325, House of Commons Aug. 1885, quoted in Memorial of the National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts. p. 5.

[‡] For confirmation of this belief, *vide* pp. 42 and 43 of accompanying Minority Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT

LADY MILES was the first witness called in the Colin Campbell Divorce Suit. She gave her evidence on behalf of Lady Colin Campbell. She was examined by Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., who, with Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., and Mr. C. Mathews, appeared for Lady Colin Campbell. Lady Miles deposed as follows :—

I am the wife of Sir Phillip Miles, of Leigh Court, near Bristol, and first cousin of Lady Colin Campbell. I have known Lord Colin Campbell since his marriage on July 21, 1881. I had not met him before that. In November of that year Lord and Lady Colin Campbell came to visit me at Leigh Court, and remained 12 days or a fortnight. After that she went to London, and she and Lord Colin lived at 79, Cadogan-place, which continued to be their house during all the time of their married life. I constantly saw them from time to time after that. I was living in town during the season of 1882. I knew Mrs. Bolton, a sister of Lady Colin Campbell's, who died recently, and I heard from her or from Lady Colin of Lord Colin being laid up.

Did he himself communicate to you the fact that he was ill ?—Yes, I heard of an operation, but he was very reticent on the subject. I do not think Lady Colin knew what was the matter. In July, 1882, I took Lord C. Campbell to Mr. Allingham, and it was arranged that an operation should be performed in the autumn of that year. The operation was performed at Leigh Court. Lord Colin remained there from before the time of the operation till his recovery ; he was there from the 27th of August, 1882, to the 19th of February in the following year. Lady Colin Campbell was with him, and attended him during his illness.

Had you any opportunity of judging whether she was attentive and affectionate towards him ?—Yes, she was. A nurse was also in attendange on him, named Mrs. Duffy. I knew Mr. Bird for many years. He attended my family and visited frequently at Leigh Court.

Did you know that Mr. Bird saw her ?—Lord Colin sent Mr. Bird to her, and he attended to her during a portion of the time that she was ill.

Did Lord Colin go to London ?—Lord Colin was very ill at this time, but as soon as he was well enough to be moved he went up to his London house.

In February, 1883, did you have any communication from Lady Colin in reference to the arrangements between herself and her husband ?—Yes, but Lady Colin spoke to me about that in January.

Now then, in February did she make a communication to you and give you a letter for the purpose of being shown to, or read to, Lord Colin ?—Yes.

The Judge: Did you read the letter to him, or explain it to him ?

Lady Miles : I did not read it all to him. I explained it to him, and I partly read it.

Examination continued.—Well, now then, what did you state to Lord Colin ? Had you the letter before you when you made the statement to him ?—I had the letter in my pocket.

Had you read the letter before you saw Lord Colin Campbell ?—I had read it three times over.

Now, tell us, please, what you told Lord Colin Campbell ?—I told him that Lady Colin had quite made up her mind not to live with him.

The Judge : To have a separation ?

Lady Miles : No, to live with him.

The Judge : You added something else.

Lady Miles : To live with him as his wife. That was, that she would live with him in the kindest relations, that she would take care of his house for him, nurse him tenderly in his illness. That she would be his friend and adviser, that she would find no fault with him, and in all ways try and please him, with the one exception that she would not be his wife. That was the effect of the letter. She said, "I will be a guard over his reputation and all that concerns his interests."

Do you recollet anything being said about the matter being kept a secret ?—She told me that she would never tell anyone the cause of the separation.

Was anything said to you relative to the cause or why it was Lady Colin wished for a separation ?—Yes. I told Lord Colin that she told me her life was miserable in various ways, and that she could not stand his ways.

What did he say in answer to that ?—He was very much shocked and pained to begin with. He said it was very hard upon him. It was very hard for him to be expected to live with her and nothing further. He said he did not think it possible to live with any woman upon those terms. He said she (Lady Colin) never could have cared for him to ask such a thing. To which I replied that she did care for him, and loved him very dearly. The conversation went on in this strain for some time, and at last he decided that he would try by his affection and kindness to leave her entirely alone, that he would allow her to have her own way, and for two years would not ask her to return to him.

Did he write a letter ?—He did, by me, to Lady Colin. He wrote it in my presence, and I took it to Lady Colin, who made a copy of it.

The letter was read, to the effect that Lord Colin found that Lady Colin was under a wrong impression about him, that there was nothing the matter with him to affect her in the slightest degree, and that Mr. Propert had asked him to say distinctly not the slightest. The letter went on, "I have always been very sensitive . . . knowing what might be said if this got out. The doctors never told me to tell you to take precautions. . . . I do not wish to allude to the subject any more. I do hope my wife is not aiding the passing of a cruel libel, viz., that I am not fit to lead a married life. You must know that fistula is a common complaint, one which hundreds of men and women have, and which is never dreamed of as an excuse for what you have done in the determination you have come to.—Yours affectionately, &c."

In April, 1883, you had agood deal of trouble in your family ?—Yes.

Did you come to London on the 23rd April ?—I did, and went to see Lady Colin in Cadogan-place almost immediately after I arrived.

In what condition did you find her ?—Very, very ill. She was at that time in the hands of Mr. Bird ?—He was attending her at that time.

He was also at that time attending Lord Colin ?—He was.

Was she under morphia at all, do you know ?—I heard so.

Do you know whether Mr. Bird was attending upon her any length of time—whether he remained in the house ?—Yes ; he could not leave the house for a long time. He did not know when the attacks came on. Therefore, he would sometimes stay downstairs because she was in a nervous state.

Was Lady Colin also attended at the time by the nurse, Mrs. Duffy ?—The nurse had nothing to do with Lady Colin.

Had Lady Colin seen, or was there some suggestion at that time about her seeing Dr. Braxton Hicks ?—I believe Lord Colin's desire was that she should see Dr. Braxton Hicks, to get a true opinion.

Did Lord Colin make any suggestion in reference to being under the belief that Lady Colin had had a miscarriage ?—No ; well, not the first day I saw him.

Without fixing the date, when did he make the suggestion ?—It was two or three days after she had seen Mr. Hicks in April.

The Judge : Lord Colin said what ? I came down from Lady Colin, and went into Lord Colin's room. He asked me how I had found her. I said, "Exceedingly ill." He said, "Oh, yes, there has been foul play going on upstairs." I said "What do you mean by foul play." He replied, "She has had a miscarriage." I said. "You are wrong ; a miscarriage, it is impossible! Why, she has not been near you for months. She could not have had a miscarriage." He said, "It is all very fine ; you are getting angry about it ; it is the fact. Thomas Bird's a sharp fellow." I said, "Mr. Hicks has been there, too, and had a consultation. It could not be." I asked what reason the nurse had for supposing there had been a miscarriage, and she gave her reason. I saw Mr. Bird, and had a long and an animated conversation with him.

Did you tell Lord Colin what had passed between yourself and Mr. Bird ?—Yes. I said he was quite mistaken, as Mr. Bird had stated that he took his oath before God that it was nothing approaching a miscarriage—that it was an utter impossibility. Mr. Bird said he would attend Lady Colin no longer unless Lord Colin apologised and withdrew the accusation. I then went downstairs reassured. I told Lord Colin exactly what had happened.

What did he say with reference to that ?—He pooh poohed it, and rather made out that he did not mean all that.

The Judge: What do you intend by that expression ? Do you mean that he had not meant to accuse her ?

Witness : No ; but that he did not mean to lay such a stress upon it.

Mr. Inderwick : What did he say when you told him that Mr. Bird demanded an apology ?—He said, "Well, you can go and tell him."

Mr. Bird did not accept the apology, but he said that, as Lady Colin was so exceedingly ill, he would not desert her.

Did a family meeting or conference then take place ?—Yes, there was a meeting at the house of Lady Colin's father, in Thurlow-square, on July 20, 1883. Lord and Lady Colin were present, Mr. and Mrs. Blood and their son, Mr. Neptune Blood, Mrs. Bolton, and myself.

The Judge : Did you on that occasion hear charges made against Lady Colin Campbell ?—Charges were made by her husband against her at that meeting.

Mr. Inderwick. What did Lord Colin say, if he said anything, against his wife ?—Well, he brought forward several accusations. One was about his having smelt the smoke of a cigar in the hall. Then he spoke about a cabman bringing a letter. He said the cabman took the letter up to Lady Colin himself in her bed-room.

Did Lord Colin mention Colonel Butler ?—Oh yes, he did ; he said that Colonel Butler had remained there too long. He said four or five hours ; and everybody laughed when he said that.

Did you hear that Lady Colin was going on with these proceedings ?—Yes.

Did you assist Lady Colin in any way in forcing the issue ?—No, I was very angry with her.

And you were not a witness for either party ?—No.

The case came on for trial in March, 1884, but between this and the case coming up again were you in correspondence with Lord Colin Campbell ?—I was in intimate correspondence with Lord Colin Campbell the whole time.

Did you write a letter to Lord Colin on the 21st September, 1883 ?—I have no doubt that I did.

"Sept. 21, 1883, Friday, Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield.

"My dearest Coco,—Cio. Ph. and I have been here enjoying the mountain air and grouse for the last ten days. We journey to London on Monday next to take the most honest, well-beloved lad back to school, which will make my maternal heart ache, we are so devoted to each other. Also Yachtland is so kind, and makes it so pleasant. I shall be ever so sorry to leave. We have had various comers and goers, and whist and music in the evening, billiards and smoking ; but no letter from you, Coco, to say how you are, and if the sea has done you good, and if you really are well. I was asked to go and see 'G,' (Mr. Inderwick : That is Lady Colin Campbell) at your house, but declined, as I really should prefer having nothing to say to them at present. I wish this horrid business could be amicably arranged. It would be better to let G——have her own apartments than have such a tissue of unpleasantness brought before the public. And you see it is not as if truth was only to be told, but lawyers twist every word out of its own meaning (laughter). Even if she offered to come back as a wife to you, you would hardly care for her after what has happened. So you might as well let her be your housekeeper, and let her look after your house, as she was economical and careful. You need have but little otherwise to say to her. What a near escape Dr. Allingham had. I should think he was in a blue funk (renewed laughter) . . . . Dear Coco, write to me here, if after that, to 75, Cronwall-gardens, till the 1st October.—Yours, now and ever affectionately,

"Muzzie."

Mr. Inderwick : Did you subsequently receive a letter from Lord Colin Campbell in reply to the one sent by you ?—Yes.

The learned counsel then read the letter, which expressed a desire that Lady Miles would come forward and give evidence.

Examination resumed.—I wrote an answer to that letter shortly after receiving it. What I said was that it would be quite impossible for me to appear. I was very willing to appear for him to speak as to there being no cruelty towards his wife, understanding cruelty as illusage. I thought it quite impossible for him to call me from my intimate knowledge of his relations with Mary Watson. I said I should be obliged to tell the whole truth, and that in cross-examination this would be sure to come out.

Did you see him after the judgment in the suit in March, 1884 ?—Yes, and he expressed his dissatisfaction with the result.

Did you have some correspondence with Lord Colin on the subject ?—Yes,

In the result did you go to Mr. Humphreys' office in 1885, and see Lord Colin there ?—Yes.

New, previous to going to Mr. Humphreys', had you been informed that Lord Colin was about to present a petition against his wife ?—Yes, by Mrs. Bolton ; I was then at New-market. I telegraphed to Lord Colin to make an appointment at Humphreys' office.

Who were present ?—Mr. Humphreys, Lord Colin and myself.

Now, being there, what did you state in the presence of Lord Colin ? I stated to Lord Colin that I had heard in the morning that he had filed a petition against Lady Colin, contrary to his agreement with me. He said that he had not filed a petition. I said, "You are going to, though, if you have not already done it." He said he had not made up his mind. I said. "You are prevaricating with me ; if you have not done so, it is on the eve of being done." Then he humm'd and haw'd, and said, "We'll think of it." I said, "You must recall, that"—what do you call it, my Lord ? (laughter)—"that petition." He said, "And what for?" I said. "Your adultery with Mary Watson." I said to Mr. Humphreys. "Be kind enough to be present at the interview, and to listen to what I have to say to Lord Colin. Mr. Humphreys was anxious to leave the room. He said Lord Colin and I might want to discuss something between us. I said he must remain to witness what I had to say. I then told Lord Colin—though more for the information of Mr. Humphreys—that on June 11, I was dining at his his house in Cadogan-place. Lady Colin had begged me to keep company with Lord Colin, she having an engagement, and as he was not very well, she did not like him to be left alone. After dinner we went to the drawing-room, when Lord Colin complained of having pain. He seemed in a good deal of pain about the region of the stomach. I advised him to lie down and put a poultice on—linseed meal. He consented to do so, and went upstairs. I went upstairs after he had time to get to bed. The housemaid was rung for or called, and I gave her directions that she should make the poultice. She said. "If you want a poultice for my lord, you had better go and make it yourself. I am not going." I asked Lord Colin whether he would permit his housemaid to speak in that manner.

Lord Colin said, "Poor little thing ! She is jealous of me." I said, repeating his words, "Jealous of me ?" I was surprised, and wondered what there could be to justify it. The girl would not go downstairs at my orders, and Lord Colin himself told her to go and get the poultice. She went downstairs and brought up a very badly-made poultice, and I told her she had better go and fetch another. She again cheeked me (laughter), and Lord Colin took her part. He did not oblige her to make another poultice, but accepted the one she brought up.

The Judge : How long did you remain with Lord Colin after the poultice was applied ? For about an hour.

Mr. Inderwick. Did you tell Mr. Humphreys and Lord Colin whether you had seen anything afterwards ?—Yes, I said I went downstairs full of suspicion and intended to go out at the hall door. By that I mean I opened the door and shut it again without going out. I went into the dining-room, and there remained a short time. I then went upstairs expecting to find her with Lord Colin, Lord Colin, was sitting by the side of his bed embracing the girl. Her arms were around his neck. She seemed to be sitting on his knee, or kneeling against his knee.

Did you remain, or go away ?—I went away directly. They were too well engaged to see me.

When you told that to Lord Colin, what did he say ?—Lord Colin said, "It is a lie."

Lord Colin Campbell further said that this was intended to intimidate him, did he not ?—Yes. Mr. Humphreys said it was a very ugly story. I told Lord Colin that he had forced me into exposing him, because he insisted on filing a petition against a woman I considered innocent. I told him that if he would not withdraw the petition I should be obliged to go to Mr. George Lewis's office. I said I would give him five minutes to consider and left him with Mr. Humphreys, who shortly after came to tell me that his lordship intended to proceed with his divorce action. I then telegraphed to Lady Colin Campbell to meet me at Mr. Lewis's office, and she did so.

Let me revert to this matter of the poultice. You know about it. About that time had you any conversation with Lord Colin on the subject of Mary Watson ?—Yes. He said she had nice frizzy hair, and he liked to take it down and play with it.

Did he receive any letters from Mary Watson ?—Yes, at Leigh Court, when he was lying there ill.

Mr. Inderwick then proceeded to read extracts from the first letters, which bore no date, but the postmark was July, 1886. It began, "My dear,—I sent a telegram to Arab."

Is that Lady Colin Campbell ?—Yes.

"This affair is very sad. You had better see Messrs. Lewis and put yourself right. He is very determined, and I don't see how you and he can live together after what has passed. Your father had better advise you as to what will be your best line of action. You kept your temper wonderfully. I quite feel for you.—Your affectionately, Muzzie."

The next one, my Lord, is from Lord Colin, of the 21st July, to her. It says :—"I went yesterday quite alone to see my wife and her parents along with you, and it was with great surprise I found an attempt made to intimidate me with some legal documents, without my having an opportunity of consulting with any of my friends or my legal advisers. Having resisted this attempt, I next found myself asked to see some person of whom I have no knowledge. As I know of no just reason or cause why I should be asked by my wife to meet any such agent, I must, as at present advised, decline to do so."

Witness : I was the medium between the patries.

The learned counsel here read a letter from Lady Miles to Lord Colin Campbell, in which the following pazssage occurred :—"What a pity it is that Gertrude (Lady Colin Cambell) cannot be brought to a more reasonable state. The old duke is in town to-day, and I must leave town on Saturday. People seem to think that my sympathy is on your side. Let me hear from you.—Yours, dear, very affectionately, Muzzie."

Mr. Inderwick then read a short letter from Mr. Blood, and subsequently a brief note to Lord Colin, in which Lady Miles expressed a wish to see him before he left town, and subscribed herself, "Yours affectionately, Muzzie."

The learned counsel next read a letter from Lady Miles to Lord Colin Campbell, addressed from the yacht Shah, and dated in August, 1883, in which the following sentences occurred :—"It is very sad that things cannot be arranged. You are very near the end, poor dear. Your life has not been a very rosy one. I have got into a heat with my family, or rather blood relations. I return, I hope, on the 10th, where I shall see dear Coco. Come down and see."

Mr. Inderwick then read another letter from Lady Miles, in which she said she did not think it was more than foolishness with regard to the Blandford story.

What did that refer to ?—That referred to the cabman's story about bringing a letter to Lady Colin from the Marquess of Blandford.

Mr. Inderwick : The next letter is the 7th August, which I will read. On August 7, Lady Miles writes to "My dearest Coco,—Of course, my dear Coco, any letter you write to me must sink into the silence of my heart. I could not but loathe the present proceedings against you. Any honest woman could but shrink from the course this family is taking. Has Blandford anything to do with it ? I never heard of her having any disease of the kind you mention, and don't believe she ever had, as no mention was made of it to me when she spoke of separating from you." In a subsequent letter Lady Miles wrote :—"I wish you to know, dear Coco, that Phil and I highly disapprove of these proceedings."

I think you told us that you understand by cruelty, personal violence ?—Yes.

Were you informed that there was a charge in the petition that Lord Colin had communicated a certain disease to his wife ?—Lord Colin told me so himself.

Mr. Inderwick : The next letter is dated August 9, and is written by Lady Miles to "My dearest Coco." It stated that, of course, it would be proved that Lord Colin had not ill-treated his wife, and that the writer thought he was much abused. It added that since G. had taken such a decided step, nothing could be done. It also stated that Lady Colin had said that she knew twelve better men than Lord Colin. (To Witness). Where did you get the information that Lady Colin knew twelve better men than Lord Colin ? Lady Colin was very angry at the time, and said she did not care for him, and that she knew twelve better men than he was.

Were these her words ?—She said "a dozen," but in writing I put down twelve.

Were you also angry with him ?—I was angry with all of them.

Mr. Inderwick : the next letter of Lady Miles is dated August, 1883, and is addressed to "Dearest Coco." It says that Lord Colin was quite mistaken in thinking that she knew anything of his reported evidence against G. Lady Colin wished that Lord Colin should be informed of a scandal which had occurred in the previous winter ; but the writer added that she thought that if Lady Colin had been compromised, she (the writer) would have known of it. The writer added : "You have been a good husband, and I do not think anybody can contradict that." It added that Lady Colin always spoke openly about Captain Shaw and Lord Blandford.

The letter says :—"She always spoke openly about Mr. Shaw and Lord Blandford." Who introduced these names to you ?—Lord Colin.

What did he say ?—He wanted to make out that she was too intimate with these gentlemen—that is, that they visited her too much.

What was the local scandal you referred to that she wanted Lord Colin to be told about ?—That had reference to a paragraph in one of the society journals, that Lady Colin Campbell had eloped with the Marquess of Blandford, and she was anxious that I should tell Lord Colin about the paragraph. That was in 1882, while she was ill.

The learned counsel then read letters between Lady Miles and Lord Colin, indicted as between "Bee" and "Coco," and dated 17th, 18th, 19th, and 22nd of August. They had reference to the disagreement between Lady Colin and her husband, and the proposal to separate, to which Lord Colin would not consent.

Under date August 17, Lady Miles, writing under the signature of "Muzzie," to "My dearest Coco," said, "You had better keep the whereabouts of these servants in view, as there must be some sufficient reason for sending them off without beat of drum. Of course any one of them could prove you never ill-treated G. (Lady Colin), and also the story of the cabman. I think she has no right to do anything in your house. Since sending you the citation, what does your husband advise ? She never had any brains, and is acting most unwisely to her own reputation, . . . I now think, dear Coco, that you will be much happier when all the business is at an end, and you no longer live with a woman who told you before her whole family that she preferred twelve other men to you."

Again, writing August 18, Lady Miles to Lord Colin, says:—"I cannot recollect the actual, only the sense of what passed between us (you and me). I told you that she proposed to occupy the position of a good wife ; guarding over your home, your reputation, your affairs, being a kind companion, affectionate, and ready to take care of you when ill. In fact, be all you could wish except sleeping with you."

On the 22nd of August, writing from Bristol, Lady Miles to Lord Colin said :—"I have heard her (Lady Colin) say before that you had no right to marry her, and that she could not and would not sleep with you. . . . I got your letter to meet you at Thurloe-square, in which you said she had broken her contract with you, so you were at liberty to act as you pleased. . . She said she had made no contract, and got angry with me for saying she had. Before speaking to you in March, I tried my best to dissuade G. from such a course, and put it off twice ; but she was determined it should be done. Gertrude thinks herself very much aggrieved. She is a cold woman, and unable to understand your warm-hearted, impressive nature."

Sir C. Russell next read a letter, dated August 12, from Lady Miles to Lord Colin Campbell. It was addressed to "Dear Coco," was signed "Muzzie," and was as follows :—"G. (Lady Colin) is in London, and she is again taking up East-end work amongst the poor. If I were you I would get rid of her, by letting her divorce you, if you could not divorce her. I heard some of them say she would not accept alimony or costs, if she could get a divorce. It is worth thinking of, and less hard than to be tied to her for life, as you could have a nice little woman that would be a real companion. Poor dear, you will be entirely ruined with this abominable affair." Lord Colin, in an answer to that letter, says, "I do not quite understand your suggestion. Do you think, and have you any authority for saying, that she would not ask for alimony or costs if I allowed her to divorce me ? Do tell me exactly how the case stands, and let me hear soon.—Yours affectionately, Coco." Lady Miles wrote :—"My dear Coco, I got your letter, on my return home, sent after me, and immediately acted on the contents, to find out the feelings of the family, which I now state. You see they are very proud about this business—and I do not like to be your debtor—and look on me as a defaulter, which, of course, I cannot help ; but as G. will never give you a chance of divorcing her, and as you are both young, you would be much better free from each other, and let these things ; die but, in a short time, while a dragging chain remains insupportable, they are willing to support her and pay her costs, and not come on you for a shilling for alimony or anything else, if she is put in a position to divorce you. I have been thinking the matter over a good deal, and I think really this would be the happiest conclusion for you. I will say or do anything you like as medium, but I think you would be much happier free, and also the expense will come awfully heavy, and it is better for you her family should stand them. You see I have written a very candid opinion, and would advise you as a sister.—Yours, dear Coco, affectionately, Muzzie."

Did you in fact know that Lord Colin Campbell was without pecuniary means ?—Yes.

Sir C. Russell : I will read another letter, also addressed to "My dear Coco," and signed "your affectionately, Muzzie," in which she asks whether you adhere to your intention, and uses this phrase—"I wish I could see you in a more comfortable position ?"—That is one of my letters.

Sir C. Russell : There is another letter, in which you say, "I feel very deeply, as you know, about your future."—Yes, I wrote that.

In another letter written to you, Lord Colin says, "You leave me in doubt as to whether G. (Gertrude, Lady Colin Campbell) has suggested the arrangement." "What guarantee have I," you add, "that I shall be relieved, as you say, from all pecuniary responsibility." And in another letter from Lady Miles to you, it is mentioned that your wife will be willing to separate, only receiving back her private money, and asking for no alimony. You write, "Try and get rid of her, and do not let her make you bankrupt amongst the other serious troubles she has brought upon you."

The next was a letter addressed to "My dearest Coco," referring to the enclosure of some letters advising him to come to London—that it was impossible, with his affectionate nature, not to love some one. The letter went on to describe the number of grouse that had been killed, the state of the weather, and was signed "Ever affectionately, Muzzie."

The next letter, dated Sept. 16, said :—"Thanks for yours, with George Lewis's letter, which does not go the length of yours, as it speaks of willingness to come to a settlement. I have been enjoying myself fishing and shooting." Then came a letter from Mr. George Lewis to Lady Miles :—"I am in receipt of yours of the 30th. Lady Colin originally consulted me with a view to obtaining a divorce from her husband, and was willing to surrender all interest in her settlement for that purpose ; and I am sure she remains of the same opinion, for only recently, when discussing the matter, she expressed the same opinion,—Yours truly, George Lewis."

The next letter on the 1st of November, from Lord Colin to Lady Miles :—"Will you tell me whether you will be in town soon. My solicitor wishes to see you about Bird's action against me. I have paid him 100 guineas, and there is a further 50 guineas, but he has never given me a receipt for the 100 guineas. He is suing me for 120*l.* on account of attendance at Leigh Court, and for further attendance on my wife. You will be asked to make an affidavit if he attended me at Leigh Court, as part of his charge is for attendance at Leigh Court during Christmas week."

The Court then adjourned.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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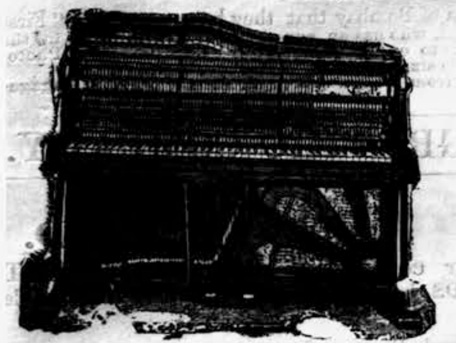

Times of India, March 1886.

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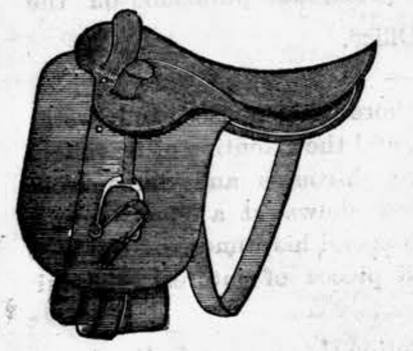

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